



Tenses

Tenses are very important not only for students but also for general readers. This book teaches you tenses, active & passive voice, direct & indirect narration in an easy way.

MMM

M. Tariq Qureshi

TENSES ARE AN IMPORTANT PART OF LANGUAGE

Fatima

Tenses

Active Voice & Passive Voice Direct & Indirect

M. Tariq Qureshi



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Verb (العلى)

تعریف:

فعل دولفظ ہوتا ہے جس سے کی کام کا کرتایا ہوتا ظاہر ہوا س کواردو می فعل ادرا گریزی می اورا گریزی می Verb

کے ہیں۔ در اصل لفظ Verb بین زبان کے لفظ Verb سے نکلا ہے۔ جس کا مطلب کی چیز کو ظاہر کرتا ہے۔ لفظ Verb کو ایسانام اس لیے دیا گیا ہے۔ کیونکہ یہ جملے کا سب سے اہم لفظ یا حد ہوتا ہے۔ ایک درب (Verb) ہمیں بتاتا ہے کہ جملے میں کیا کام ہور ہا ہے اور کب ہور ہا

THREE FORMS OF VERBS(انفال كالتين مالتين)

Three Forms of Verbs کوزبانی یادکرلیما بہت ضروری ہے۔ کونکدان کوجانے بغیر Tenses کونکھنا تامکن ہے۔

Past / 2nd Form Present / 1st Form Verb

Past Participle 3rd Form

Past Participle الم Past كالعالم كالك المحال الم Past Past Participle الم المحال كالمحال المحال الم

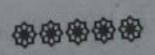
ذيل يس چنداجم افعال دي كے بين ، افتى الجي طرح يادكريں۔

Present	- Contraction	Past	Past part.
abide	بإبندى كرنا	abided	abided
arise	اللها، تكانا	arose	arisen
awake	باكنا	awoke	awoken
bear	برداشت كرنا	bore	borne

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect			
6	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	brought	brought
bring	(3)	built	built
build	تغيركنا	burnt	burnt
burn	स्रीत	burst	burst
burst	په انا	bought	bought
buy	t 1, 1/2	cast	cast
ca. t	دُ النا، پھينکنا ک	caught ·	caught
catch	پکڑنا نت	The second second	chosen
choose	نتخبارنا	chose	clung
cling	چثنا	clung	come
come	tī	came	042
cost	لاگت آنا	cost	cost
cut	GR	cut	cut
deal	سلوک کرنا	dealt	dealt
dive	غوطه لگانا	dived	dived
do	1 60	did	done
drive	بانكنا، چلانا	drove	driven
eat	bild tild	ate	eaten
draw	كلينيا	drew	drawn
fall	is.	fell .	fallen
feed	كىلانا .	fed .	fed
feel	محوى كرنا	felt	felt
fight	الزنا	fought	fought

	Tenses, Active d	Passive Voice,	Direct & Indirect
10	(بےجان) ڈویٹا	The second secon	sunk
sink	The second secon	sat	sat
sit	سوجانا ا	slept	slept
sleep	سونكحنا	smelt	smelt
sow	€ १५३	sowed	sown
speak	يولنا	spoke	spoken
spell	152	spelt	spelt 0
spend		spent	spent
spit	تحوكنا	spat	spat
spread	يعيلانا	spread	spread
spring	ا چھلنا، کو د تا	sprang	sprung
stand	t9:2 36	stood	stood
steal	پوري کرنا	stole	stolen
sting	د کاران ا	stung	stung
strike	ضربداگانا	struck	struck
sweep	न् <u>न्</u> रीर्देश्य	swept	swept
swim	تيرنا	swam	swum
swing	حجمولنا	swung	swung
ake	لياء	took .	taken
each	يزهانا	taught	taught
ear		tore	torn
ell	THE RESERVE A	told	told

think	سوچنا	thought	thought
throw	كينكنا	threw	thrown
understand	تجحنا	understood	understood
undertake	ذمه داری لیما	undertook	undertaken
upset	پریثان کرنا	upset	upset
wake	جا گنا، جگانا	woke	woken
wear	پېننا	wore	worn
weave	بُتا بتا	wove	woven
wed	شادی کرنا	wedded 6	wedded
weep	tes	wept	wept
wet	كياك	wet	wetted
win	JE.	won	won
	بالاديا	wound	wound
wind	The state of the s	withdrew	withdrawn
withdraw	المن الما	-	written



INTRODUCTION

ACTIVE VOICE & PASSIVE VOICE

انگریزی زبان می Voice کے افوی معنی "آواز" کے یی لیکن انگلش گرائم میں Voice كامطلب"اندازبيان"يا" طرزبيان" -

ہم بات چت دوطرح سے کر سے بن۔

فاعل (doer) كواجمة دع بوئ جم عاطف سبق بادكرتاب

Atif learns lesson.

(ii) مفعول (receiver) يرزوردت توسع جي

Lesson is learnt by Atif.

سبق عاطف کے ذریعہ یاد کیا گیا۔

Passive کیاتے یں اور دوری تم کے جلے Active Voice Voice كبلاتے يں - بات چيك كرتے وقت كنے والے كوائے مطلب كے مطابق Voice كا انتخاب كرناطائ

Active voice اور Passive voice کو سیخے کے لئے سب سے پہلے آپ کوفعل

کی بیجان کرنا ضروری ہے۔ فعل کی دواتسام ہیں۔

(Intransitive Verb) בשטעונף -1

2- تعل متعدي (Transitive Verb)

فعل لازم: اسانعل جس کومفعول کی ضرورت نه ہواور مفعول کے بغیر ہی اس کا تکمل مفہوم بجھ میں آ جا تا

12-11

He sleeps.	دو من ا
Atif laughs.	عاطف بنستاہے۔
The sun rises.	سورج فكتا ہے۔

اگر كى جملے ميں جميل يدمعلوم ند ہوك كام كرنے والاكون جاوروه كى نے كيا ہو كاكون ك ہے یا کون کرے گانعنی اس معر مفعول (جس پر کام واقع ہو) کواہمت دی جائے توا سے تعلوں کو ہم (مل بجول (Passive Voice) کتے ہیں۔ خلا:

He reads a book.	وہ کتاب پڑھتا ہے۔
Atif will go to college.	عاطف کا کج جائے گا۔
He is invited.	أس كودعوت دى جاتى ہے۔
He will be punished.	أى كومزادى جائے گا۔

ورج بالاسلے دو جملے Active Voice كي كونك ميں با ب كام كرف والاكون ب يك وه "كتاب يوصل عن Atif كالح كيا-

درج بالاجملون من آخرى دو جملے Passive Voice كى بى كوك بيس يا تين ك كام كرنے والاكون ب_تير يے جلے مين 'أس' كودكوت دى جاتى ہے كين معلوم بيل كون ديا ہے۔ چوتھ میں 'اس' کوسر ادی جائے گی لیکن معلوم نبیں کہ سر اکون دے گا۔ مثالين:

Examples:

I was delighted.	میں خوش ہو گیا۔
He was born in Lahore.	وه لا بورش پيدا بوا_
My home is situated on the Mall.	ميرا گھرمال روڈ پرواقع ہے۔
My shoes are made of leather.	- げとがことしなころしん

درج بالاجل فعل معروف کے لکتے ہیں لیکن دراصل و فعل مجبول کے بی ہیں کیونکہ ان شی ہمیں بیمعلوم بیں ہوتا کہ doer یعنی کام کرنے والا (فاعل) کون ہے۔ Active voice اورPassive voice جملوں کی پیجال Active voice اور Passive voice جلوں کو بنائے اور پہانے کے لیے

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رجدذیل اصولوں کو بمیشد منظرر کھے۔	مندا
الياجلة حي Objectl شهواس Passive Voicel نبين بن سكتا اوراييا جملة جس	:1
Subject المراس Active Voice نيس بن سكار	1
Active Voice جملوں Passive Voice عن بدلتے ہو کے Active Voice	:2
Object کی کے لیا ہے۔	
Passive Voice جملوں میں بیٹ Passive Voice	:3
ーじ	
Passive Voice جملوں ٹن Passive Voice	:4
العادر باق کے لیے are استعال کیا جائے۔	
Passive جلوں میں جملہ Subject ے شروع ہوتا ہے جبکہ Active Voice	:5
Voice جلوں علی جلہ Object ے ثروع کرتے ہیں۔	
ضروری نیس کداگرایک جملے سے Subject اور Object دونوں ہوں تو پھر بھی اٹکالاز ما	:6
Passive Voice جمله بن محكم شلاح كاتى فعل يعن Passive Voice	
Passive Voicel جمانہیں بنا۔	
ویے ترتمام بارہ کے بارہ Passive Voice کے Tenses مکن ہیں لیکن عام طور	:7
پرنو Tenses کے قبل جہول بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ لینی Tenses کے Tenses	
- こしとは、グ Passive Voice と	
اگر doer کاذ کرکرنا بوتو by لگا کر جملے کے آخریس لکھ کتے ہیں۔	:8
اگر doer (فاعل) Pronoun بوتواس کی مفعولی حالت استعال کرتے ہیں۔	:9
ایک Subject کے ماتھ دو Objects مندرجہ ذیل Verbs کے ماتھ آتے	:10

He beats you.	You are beaten by him.
He gives me a gun.	A gun is given to me by him.

المره- Give, Take, Bring, Fetch وغيره-

He gives a gun to me.

I am given a gun by him.

بعض اوقات Subject کے ساتھ Object استعال ہوتے ہیں جس میں ہے ایک Direct Object کہلاتا ہے اور دوسر Indirect Object دونوں میں وطریقوں سے کھاجا سکتا ہے۔ Voice دونوں میں دوطریقوں سے کھاجا سکتا ہے۔

ہم Direct Object کو پہلے دیکھیں۔

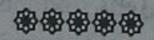
Indirect Object (ii) کو پہلے کھیں۔

(i)

اگر Direct Object کیم کاتھ لاز آ کاتھ لاز آ (tol for) Preposition) استعال ہوگا۔ اور اگر Indirect Object کو پہلے کلھیں تو پھر کوئی استعال نہیں ہوگی۔ مثلاً Preposition

Atif gave me a pen.

a بالواسطہ یعنی m e بالواسطہ یعنی Indirect object ہے جبکہ pen بالواسطہ Direct میں pen



Tenses

PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

Active Voice

فقروں کی پیجان: اردو فقروں کے آخر میں'' تا ہے''''تی ہے''''تے ہیں'' وغیرہ آتے ہیں۔ جبکہ انگریزی فقروں میں فاعل کے بعد فعل کی پہلی فارم ہوتی ہے۔

ينائے كاطريقة:

ناعل کے بعد برفعل (Verb) کی پہلی فارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر صیغہ واحد غائب (Singular کی اگر اللہ She, He یا کوئی واحد ٹاؤں (Third person singular) یعنی esiss, ch, sh, xe Verbs یا کوئی واحد ٹاؤں esiss, ch, sh, xe کا اضافہ کر سے وہ esiss, ch, sh, xe کا اضافہ کر سی ور نہ مرف کا اضافہ کر سی در نہ مرف کا اضافہ کر سی۔

Syntax:

S + V(i) or V(i)sles + O Examples:

The sun sets in the west.	يورج مغرب يل غروب بوتا ہے۔
Water keeps its level.	پانی این سطح بموارر کھتا ہے۔
Two and two make four.	دواوردوچار بوتے ہیں۔
I like mangoes.	ص آم پند کرنا ہوں۔
The dogs bark.	كة بحو كلة بين
A man enters the room.	آدى كر يائ دافل والع
He pushes the table.	ده ميز دهكيلآب-

She makes tea.	وه وا ع بناتی ہے۔
He invites me.	وہ بھے رکوت دیتا ہے۔
Mother prepares food.	- اى كما تا بنا تى تى -
The baby drinks milk.	- C D a 23 25.
Mr. Atif teaches us.	مرعاطف میں پڑھاتے ہیں۔
I write an essay.	ين مضمون لكهتا ول-
They learn their lessons.	وه اپناسبق یا دکرتے ہیں۔
Atif writes a letter.	عاطف خطالکھتا ہے۔
I love you.	میں آپ سے پیار کرتا ہوں۔
He likes rice.	وه جاول پند کرتا ہے۔
She wants sugar.	ے چینی ما ہے۔

Syntax:

منفى اورسواليه فقرب بنانے كاطر لقه:

S + do / does not +V(i) + O.

Do / Does + S + V(i) + O?

اگر فاعل کے بعد do not اور پیم فعل کی پہلی فارم استعال کریں تو فقر م فقی بن جاتا ہے۔ لین اگردیے گئے فقرے کی پہلی فارم کے ساتھ esis کا اضافہ بھی ہوتھ do not کی بجائے does

not استعال کریں۔اوراصل فعل کے ساتھ esles ختم کردیں۔

اگر does اِ does فقرے کے شروع میں لگا دیں تو فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔ منفی سوالیہ فقرے کے لئے فقرے کے شروع میں does ldo پھر فاعل پھر not اور پھر اصل فعل کی میلی فارم

استعال كرين

بعض اوقات بم do not کی بجائے don't اور does not کی بجائے doesn't

مندرجہذیل مثال میں iqpalkalmati.blogspot.com لے بنا سکتے ہیں۔

12
وه دوده دیجا ہے۔
وودوده ميس ديمتا ہے۔
کیاده دوده بیچاہے؟
كياده دوده يس يتياب؟
جب ده درده يختا ۽ ۔
جب وه دوده المبيل بيتيا ہے۔
ده کب دوده بیجیا ہے؟
وہ کب دودھ تبیس بیتا ہے؟
وه کیون دوده پیجتا ہے؟
وه کول دوده نیس بیتا ہے؟
ده كهال دوده يتياع؟
وه کہاں دودھ نیس بیتیا ہے؟
وه کیے دورہ بیچاہے؟
وہ کیے دودھ نیس بیچاہ؟
وہ کونسادودھ بیچتاہے؟
وه کونسادوده پیمان پیچاہے؟

اب ای طرح دوبارہ ایک ایک جملے سے کئی کئی جملے بنانے کی مثق کریں۔ Exercise

Change the following into Negative and interrogative:

- He recites Holy Quran daily.
- We work in this building.
- 3. They eat apple.
- 4. Atif lives in this house.

5.	The sun sets at 6 o'clock.		
6.	He goes to school on foot.		
7.	I read the novel.		
8.	He drinks cold drink.		
9.	They like bananas.		
10.	Atif takes tea.		
11.	They fly kites.		
12.	We travel first class.		
13.	It rains here.		
4.	We play at the cards.		1000
5.	She tells a lie.	0	
6.	Hens lay eggs.		
7.	We go to office by bus.	0	
8.	Atif runs very fast.	09	
9.	They speak truth.	100	
0.	Huma works all the day.	161	
	Translate into English:	Charles and a second	
	The same of the sa	~ 15 3.	4
	The .	وه ميراانظار رتاب-	-2
	100	وہ محنت کرتا ہے۔ وہ میراانظار کرتا ہے۔ وہ پیدل کالح جاتے ہیں۔	-3
	1,10	ہم جھوٹ نہیں ہو گئے۔	-4
	The same of the sa	میں جائے تہیں بناتی۔	-5
		كياما سبق پرهتى ہے؟	-6
		كياده كازى نبين چلاتى؟	-7
		وه خط لکھتا ہے۔	-8
	Caxe and the symmetry of the same	کراچی برروز بارش نیس بوتی۔	-9
		ده کی بولتی ہیں۔	-10
		كياوه روز كول جاتى ٢٠	-11

6.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

وواينا كام يس كرني--12 بم يهوال حل نين كرت_ -13ووكر كث نبين كحيلتاب -14 کیادو تیرا کی کرتے ہیں؟ -15ووديرے آتا ہے۔ -16 ہم بروں کی عزت کرتے ہیں۔ -17 میں اینافرض ایما غداری سے اوا کرتا ہوں۔ -18 وه برروز شکایت کرتا ہے۔ _19 كالمال كالمتورج وو

Passive Voice

بنائے كاطريقة:

1- فائل (subject) کے بعد تعلی (Verb) کی تیسری فارم سے پہلے سینوں کے مطابق اare, am, is استعال بوتا ہے۔ 2- نئی کے فقروں میں are, am, is کے بعد اور اس کے بعد فعل (Verb) کی

تيرى قارم استعال كري

۔ سوالیہ فقرول پڑ are, am, is کوفاطل (Subject) ہے پہلے لگا کیں اور آخریس سوالیہ نشان لگا کیں۔

Syntax:

S + is/ are/ am + V (iii) + O. S + is/ are/ am + not+ V (iii) + O. Is/ Are/ Am + S + V (iii) + O?

وری بالا قارمو کے شی کا مینی فاعل (Subject) سے مرادوہ لفظ ہے جس پر کام واقع موا ہے کیونکہ Passive Voice شی Object کے Active Voice کو فاعل موا ہے کیونکہ Passive Voice کی Active Voice کی فاعل (Subject) بنا کراستمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر بجی Active Voice شی ایک میں دومقعول ہوں لیمن ایک Passive Voice کی فاعل (Subject) بنا کیں۔ Tenses, Active to I dissive Tonce, the extra this is

Present کا کوئی بھی جلہ ہوای میں اصل قبل کی تیمری فارم استمال ہوتی ہے۔
ہوائی میں اصل قبل کی تیمری فارم کوئیں چھیڑتے بلکے صرف الداری قبل کو بدلتے ہیں۔
ہوتا ہے۔
الاس کے بعد احدا عدم کے بعد اکر قبل کی تیمری فارم ہوتا ہے۔
الاس کے بعد اکر قبل کی تیمری فارم ہوتا ہے۔
الاس کے بعد اکر قبل کی تیمری فارم ہوتا ہے۔
الاس کے بعد اکر قبل کی تیمری فارم ہوتا ہے۔
الاس کے بعد اکر قبل کی تیمری فارم ہوتا ہے۔

Examples:

Activa: She loves me.

Passive: I am loved by her.

Active: He eats mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are eaten by him.

Active: He gives me a pen.

Passive: A pen is given to me by him.

Active: She gives me a ball.

Passive: A ball is given to me by her.

Active: She teaches me.

Passive: I am taught by her.

Active: She advises me.

Passive: I am advised by her.

Active: Zubair rebukes me.

Passive: I am rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif likes Usman.

Passive: Usman is liked by Atif.

Active: She gives me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler is given to me by her.

Active: Atif gives me a blade.

Passive: A blade is given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal teaches me English.

Passive: I am taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother orders me.

Passive: I am ordered by mother.

Active: Atif gives us sweets.

Passive: We are given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma gives them bread.

Passive: They are given bread by Huma.

Active: He gives Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen is given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail brings me a car.

Passive: I am brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She gives me a bicycle.

Passive: I am given a bicycle by her.

Active: She brings me a gift.

Passive: I am brought a gift by her.

Active: He brings me a ball.

Passive: I am brought a ball by him.

Active: He gives me a gun.

Passive: I am given a gun by him.

Active: He brings me a cup.

Passive: I am brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif brings me a copy.

Passive: I am brought a copy by Atif.

Active: Asif gives me a pen.

Passive: I am given a pen by Asif.

Active: Adeen brings a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee is brought by Adeen.

Active: She gives Atif a hankerchief.

Passive: Atif is given a handkerchief by her.

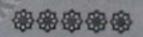
Active: People often offer coffee for breakfast.

Passive: Coffee is often offered for breakfast.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice.

- 1. We help their father.
- She reads a novel.
- 3. They sell cars.
- We worry too much about him.
- You cook your own meals.
- He brushes his hair every day.
- They pay the bill.
- 8. I know the answer.
- Atif loves Amjad.
- 10. The gardener grow flowers.
- 11. You remember the address.
- 12. He plays chess very well.
- 13. She teaches English.
- 14. Atif Kashif plays cards.
- 15. He buys books every day.



PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

Active Voice

فقرو**ں کی پہچان:** ارد، فقروں کے آخر میں لیا حمیا 'کھایا' کیا' دیایالیا تھا' حمیا تھا' کھایا تھا' کیا تھا' دیا تھا وغیرو

> ۔ انگریزی فقروں کے آخر میں فاعل کے بعد نعل کی دوسری فارم ہوتی ہے۔ ماط رہ ،

کوئی بھی فاعل ہواس کے بعد فعل کی دوسری فارم استعال کرتے ہیں۔

Syntax:

S + V(ii) + O.

منفی اور سوالیہ فقرے بنانے کا طریقہ: S + did not + V(i) + O.

Did + S + V(i) + 0?

فاعل کے بعد did not گا کوفعل کی پہلی فارم استعال کرنے سے فقرہ منفی بن جاتا ہے۔
اگر Did کوفقر سے کے شروع میں لگا کر پھر فاعل اور فعل کی پہلی فارم لگا کیں تو فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔
یادر کھیں نفی اور سوالیہ فقر سے میں ہمیشہ فعل کی پہلی فارم استعال ہوتا ہے کیونکہ did بذات خود do کی دوسری فارم ہے۔ منفی سوالیہ فقر سے کے لئے فقر سے کے شروع میں Did اور پھر فاعل کو پھر not دوسری فارم ہے۔ منفی سوالیہ فقر سے کے لئے فقر سے کے شروع میں Did اور پھر فاعل کو پھر استعال کریں۔

سے Tense ایسے کا مول کے لئے استعال کیا جاتا ہے جوز مانہ ماضی میں تنہا واقع ہوئے ہوں۔ شلاً:

She told me.	100	ای نے کھے بتایا۔
They got late.	Mary State of the	أنفيس دير بوگئ تحي -
We invited everybody.	0 -	ہم نے سب کودجوت دی۔

یے Tenseاس کام کے لئے بھی استعال کیا جاتا ہے جس کے واقع ہونے کا زمانداب گزر

عميا مومثلاً:

She worked in that office for three years.	اس نے اس وفتریس تین سال کام کیا۔
She lived in Karachi for a long time.	وه کانی عرصنه کراچی میں رہی۔
I studied in that school for five years.	میں نے پانچ سال اس سکول میں پڑھا۔

یے Tense ماضی کی کی عادت کے لئے بھی استعال کیا جاتا ہے۔مثلاً:

26 Tenses, Active & Pa.	ssive Voice, Direct & Indirect
She always came late.	وہ بمیشددیے آئی۔
Atif never told a lie.	عاطف نے بھی جھوٹ تبیس بولا۔
Zubair always helped me.	زبیرنے بمیشمیری مدوی۔

مندرجدذیل مثال میں ہم دیکھیں کے کدایک ہی جملے سے کئی جملے کیے بنا کتے ہیں۔

مرجدي معدد المعدد المعد
أس نے گاڑی دھوئی۔
أ نے گاڑی نیس وجو تی۔
كياس في كارى دهونى؟
اليائس في كارى نيس دهونى؟
جبأس نے گاڑی دھوئی۔
جب أس نے گاڑی نیس دھوئی۔
أى نے كب كاڑى دھوئى؟
اُس نے کب گاڑی دھوئی؟ اُس نے کب گاڑی نہیں دھوئی؟
أس نے كيوں گاڑى دھوئى؟
أس نے كيوں گاڑى نبيس دھوكى ؟
أى نے كہاں گاڑى دھوئى؟
أس نے كہاں گاڑى نبيس دھو كى ؟
أى نے كيے كاڑى دعوتى؟
اُس نے کیے گاڑی دھوئی؟ اُس نے کیے گاڑی نہیں دھوئی؟

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice,	Direct & Indirect 27
What car did he wash?	5 3 20 38 50 38 50 1
What car did he not wash?	اس نے کونسی گاڑی ٹیس دھوئی ؟
What day did he wash the car?	أس في كن دن كارى دولى؟
What day did he not wash the car?	اس نے سمن دن گاڑی نہیں دھوئی؟
Who washed the car?	9 4 7 5 7 8 2 0
Who did not wash the car?	س نے گاڑی ٹییں وہوئی ؟
What did he wash?	أس نے كيادهويا؟
What did he not wash?	أس فركمانين وهوا؟

Exercise

Change into Past Indefinite Tense.

- He recites the Holy Quran daily.
- We work in this building.
- They eat apple.
- 4. Atif lives in this house.
- 5. The sun sets at 6 o'clock.
- He goes to school on foot.
- I read the novel.
- 8. He drinks cold drink.
- 9. They like bananas.
- 10. Atif takes tea.
- 11. They fly kites.
- 12. We travel first class.
- 13. It rains here.
- 14. We play cards.
- 15. She tells a lie.

Tenses,	Active	de	Passive	Voice,	Direct	de	Indirec
	100					000	A STREET

- 16. Hens lay eggs.
- 17. We go to office by bus.
- 18. Atif runs very fast.
- 19. She helps the poor.
- 20. Bashir goes to work.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- He saw your brother.
- 2. I spent Rs 50
- He forgave her.
- He broke his arm.
- They flew to Karachi.
- 6. I heard a noise.
- 7. They slept till 10.00.
- 8. Atif drew a map.
- 9. He found my watch.
- I wrote a letter to my father.

Translate into English:

أس نے آج سبق نہیں پڑھا۔	-1
مع نے کیڑے اسری کیے۔	-2
بم نے اس کی بات نہائی۔	-3
كاس فيوال كي؟	-4
عاطف نے سیب کھائے۔	-5
وه کرا چی نیس گئے۔	-6
كيا ماطف في ليب جلايا؟	-7
كياش فتهاراانظارنيس كيا؟	-8
اكرم كول جميا_	-9
یں نے بی یں سوکیا۔	-10
أس نے اپنے دوست کوخطونیس لکھا	-11

		1.5
ل كيون آيا؟	وديبا	_10
الح كيے كيے؟	آپ	_1
نے بچھے اطلاع نبیں کی۔		-18
- ن شایت کی -	لوكول	_1!
ت نے غریب لوگوں کی مدد کی۔		-21
Passive Voice		
0%	اطريقه:	52 1
(subject) کے بعد فعل (Verb) کی تیسری فارم سے پہلے سیفوں کے مطابق	فاعل	
-c trailizari wash	loro	
المعالم (Verb) كى المعالم الم	نغ	
ں فارم استعال کریں۔	تند	
ں فارم استعمال کریں۔ فقروں میں was/were کو فاعل (Subject) سے پہلے لگا کیں اور آخر میں نشان مص تیم	11-	-3
برون ين عام ١٠٠٠ وق ال ١٥٥٥ وقال الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا	219	1
Syntax:	سوالي	
S + was/ were + V (iii) + O.		
S + was/ were + not + V (iii) + O.		
Was/ Were + S + V (iii) + O?		
		شان:
The car was washed.	. گاگئ- بازیدی گ	كاردهو
ين ـ - The books were bought.	30,2	1:05

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

29

-12

ا مجدنے دو بچھٹی بجائی۔

13- المانے كرے كوصاف كيا-14- يس نے جموث نيس بولا-

15- كائى غورزى ئىلى كا

Work was finished.	كام فتم كيا كيا -
The flowers were plucked.	پيول ور ڪئے۔
He was helped.	اس کا مدوک گئا۔
Mother was waited for.	ای کا نظار کیا گیا۔
He was punished.	اے سزادی گئے۔
The clothes were washed.	-2295675
He was told.	اے بتایا گیا۔
Truth was spoken.	تج بولا گيا۔

Examples:

Active: She loved me.

Passive: I was loved by her.

Active: He ate mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes were eaten by him.

Active:. He gave me a pen.

Passive: A pen was given to me by him.

Active: She gave me a ball.

Passive: A ball was given to me by her.

Active: She taught me.

Passive: I was taught by her.

Active: She advised me.

Passive: I was advised by her.

Active: Zubair rebuked me.

Passive: I was rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif liked Usman.

Passive: Usman was liked by Atif.

Active: She gave me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler was given to me by her.

Active: Atif gave me a blade.

Passive: A blade was given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal taught me English.

Passive: I was taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother ordered me.

Passive: I was ordered by mother.

Active: Atif gave us sweets.

Passive: We were given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma gave them bread.

Passive: They were given bread by Huma.

Active: He gave Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen was given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail brought me a car.

Passive: I was brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She gave me a bicycle.

Passive: I was given a bicycle by her.

Active: She brought me a gift.

Passive: I was brought a gift by her.

Active: He brought me a ball.

Passive: I was brought a ball by him.

Active: He gave me a gun.

Passive: I was given a gun by him.

Active: He brought me a cup.

Passive: I was brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif brought me a copy.

Passive: I was brought acopy by Atif.

Active: Asif gave me a pen.

Passive: I was given a pen by Asif.

Active: Adeen brought a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee was brought by Adeen.

Active: She gave Atif a hankerchief.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Ind rect

Passive: Atif was given a handkerchief by her.

Active: Nobody opened the door.

Passive: The door was opened by nobody.

Active: People often offered coffee for breakfast.

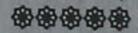
Passive: Coffee was often offered for breakfast by

people.

Exercise

Change the following into Passive Voice

- I helped the widow.
- He bought a book.
- 3. Atif broke the chair.
- They watched the film.
- She told her lesson.
- 6. I gave her a letter.
- 7. I offered my prayers.
- Adeen took exercise.
- 9. He pulled the chain.
- 10. Atif stole her ornaments.
- 11. He turned on the T.V.
- 12. They sold their house.
- 13. She made a phone call.
- 14. Then informed me.
- 15. He invited us to the party.



FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

Active Voice

نقرول كى پيچان:

ان میں اردوفقروں کے آخر میں گا گی کے وغیرہ آتا ہے۔ جبکہ انگریزی کے فقروں میں

فاعل (Subject) کے بعد shall/will کے بعد فعل کی پہلی فارم ہوتی ہے۔ بتائے کا طریقہ:

فاعل کے بعد shall یا will اور پھر فعل کی پہلی فارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔ ااور Weکے بعد shall اور باتی تمام فاعلوں کے ساتھ will استعال ہوتا ہے ۔ کیکن آ جکل تمام فاعلوں ساتھ will ستعال ہوتا ہے۔ استعال ہوتا ہے۔

Syntax:

S + will/shall + V(i) + O.

S + will/shall + not + V(i) + O. Will/Shall + S + not + V(i) + O?

نقرے میں دیے گے shall یا will کورا بعد not گادیں تو نقرہ منفی بن جاتا ہے اور اگر Shall یا Shall کونقرے کے شروع میں لگادیں تو نقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔ منفی سوالیہ نقرے کے لئے Shall یا Will کے بعد فاعل اور not اور پھراصل فعل استعمال کریں۔

بعض اوقات ہم will not کی بجائے won't اور shall not کی بجائے shan't کی بجائے shan't کی بجائے shan't کی استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ مزید المحالی اللہ shall'We'll' کی بجائے shall'We'll' کی جگہ ال't will'She' کی بجگہ ال'the will'You'll کی جگہ ال'they will کی جگہ ال'they will کی جگہ ال'they will کی جگہ ال'they will کی جگہ ہیں۔

یے Tense ایے کاموں کے لئے استعال ہوتا ہے جو زمانہ مستقبل میں ہونے ہوں یا کرنے ہو لیا کا کرنایا ہوتا ہے استعال ہوتا ہے جو اللہ

He will go to market.	وه ماركيث جائے گا۔
She will come here.	وہ یہاں آئے گی۔
We shall play together.	دہ اکٹھے تھیلیں گے۔

مفروضے اور شک کے اظہار کے لئے بھی یہ Tense استعال کیا جاتا ہے۔مثلاً:

Perhaps she'll come.	شايدوه آئے گی۔
I ciliapa alle il collic.	

She probably won't know.	اے غالبًا معلوم نہیں ہوگا۔
Where will she be now?	دواس وقت كهال موكى؟

چندمز يدمثالين:

He will read the newspa- per.	وواخبار پڑھےگا۔
She will write a letter.	وه ایک خط لکھے گی۔
She will help me.	- じと ろんじょい
We will speak truth.	، م ع بولس <u>گ</u> ۔
She will take medicine.	وودوايي ك- 0
You will not buy fruits.	تى بىل نىن تريدو كى - كى
We shall serve the country.	ہم ملک کی خدمت کریں گے۔
They will not take exam- ination.	وہ استحال نہیں دیں گے۔
Farmers will plough the fields.	كسان كھيتوں بيس بل چلائيں گے۔
Teacher will advise us.	استاد میں نفیحت کرے گا۔

مندرجدذ يل مثال مي بم ديكس كاكرايك بى جملے كى جملے كيے بناسكتے ميں۔

Atif will take tea.	عاطف چائے ہے گا۔
Atif will not take tea.	عاطف جائے نہیں ہے گا۔
Will Atif take tea?	كياعاطف جائے ية كا؟
Will Atif not take tea?	كياعاطف جائيس ية كا؟
When will Atif take tea?	عاطف كب جائے ية كا؟

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 35	
When will Atif take tea?	182 M2 your 116
Why will Atif take tea?	482 2 4 US MU
Why will Atif not take tea7	184 ME GUS WA
Where will Atif take tea?	982 2 6 UK 14 C
Where will Atif not take tea?	984 ME GUILEN
How will Atif take tea?	485 5 65 mg
How will Atif not take tea?	982 JE 42 44
Which tea will Atif take?	882 2 4 CT LIBO
Which tea will Atif not take?	بالمف كونى ما يرين بيريا الم
What day will Atif take tea?	اللف كن دن يو ي ي كالا
What day will Atif not take tea?	اطف كس ون جائي بين كا؟
Who will take tea?	لون يا يے ہے گا؟
Who will not take tea?	لون ما يخيس يخ كا؟
What will Atif take?	182 15 24
O/hat will oak and talen	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Exercise

Change into Future Indefinite Tense.

- He recites the Holy Quran daily.
- 2. We work in this building.

will Atif not take?

- 3. They eat apple.
- 4. Atif lives in this house.
- 5. The sun sets at 6 o'clock.
- 6. He goes to school on foot.

13

14

15

16

17

18

19.

20.

1.

2.

3.

4

5.

6.

7.

8

9

10.

It rains here.

She tells a lie.

Hens lay eggs.

Atif runs very fast.

She gets up early.

I shall go to office.

We shall help them.

The dog will eat meat.

She will open the door.

I shall have a cup of tea.

They will speak the truth.

He will be ten next year.

Atif will study.

Translate into English:

We play at the cards.

We go to office by bus.

They came here on foot.

Change into negative and interrogative:

They will play with their friends.

The crow will fly in search of water.

وہ اب محنت کرے گی۔ تم اپنے بھائی کی مدد نیس کروگ وہ ریڈ یونے گا۔ وہ کھانانیس کھائیں گے۔

-1

-2

-3

	-
عاطف ي كار	-5
وه دانت ساف کرے گا۔	-6
وواتهاراا تكاركر يك-	-7
ہم وفرز قبیل جا کیل کے۔	-8
وه موال حل فيس كرے كى-	-9
- らとうがらテルングり	-10
كياآبات ابوكو خطاكسوك؟	-11
الإعامل ع تين يو لـ 187	-12
شازير يزين ين ك-	-13
一しいかはいけんかん	-14
ده في دى دى يميس كات	-15
مهان دير = آئي کے و	_16
الوك احجاج كري ك_	_17
وه بيزا ساته دي گا-	_18
كياتم اكيلے ماركيث جاؤ كے؟	_19
وه کال کن کے کالا	-20

Passive Voice

بنانے كاطريقه:

- 1- فائل کے احد shall/will کے ابعد be اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتا ہے۔
 -1 Passive Voice المحالیٰ الم
- 2- گفی کے نقر وں ان shall/will کے بعد not کا تمیں اس کے be اور اُس کے بعد نقل (Verb) کی تیسری فارم استعمال کریں ۔
- 3- سوالیہ نظروں میں shall/will کو فاعل (Subject) ہے پہلے لگا کیں اور آخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگا کیں۔

Syntax:

S + shall/will + be + V (iii) + O.

S + shall/will + not + be + V (iii) + O. Shall/Will + S + be + V (iii) + O?

色

The newspaper will be read.	اخبار پڑھاجائےگا۔
A letter will be written.	ایک خطاکھا جائےگا۔
I wil! he helped.	میری مدد کی جا میگی - میری مدد کی جا میگی -
Truth will be spoken.	- हैं म् ए ए ने ने हैं
Medicine will be taken.	روالي جا ينظى -
Fruits will not be bought.	بكل نيس فريد عب المنظم-
The country will be served.	مك كي خدمت كي جائے كي
Examination will not be taken.	امتحان نيس ديا جائيگا- محمد الم

Examples:

Active:

She will love me.

Passive:

I shall be loved by her.

Active:

He will eat mangoes.

Passive:

Mangoes will be eaten by him.

Active:

He will give me a pen.

Passive:

A pen will be given to me by him.

Active:

She will give me a ball.

Passive:

A ball will be given to me by her.

Active:

She will teach me.

Passive:

I shall be taught by her.

Active:

She will advise me.

Passive:

I shall be advised by her.

Active:

Zubair will rebuke me.

Passive: I shall be rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif will like Usman.

Passive: Usman will be liked by Atif.

Active: She will give me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler will be given to me by her.

Active: Atif will give me a blade.

Passive: A blade will be given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal will teach me English.

Passive: I shall be taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother will order me.

Passive: I shall be ordered by mother.

Active: Atif will give us sweets.

Passive: We shall be given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma will give them bread.

Passive: They will be given bread by Huma.

Active: He will give Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen will be given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail will bring me a car.

Passive: I shall be be brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She will give me a bicycle.

Passive: I shall be given a bicycle by her.

Active: She will bring me a gift.

Passive: I shall be brought a gift by her.

Active: He will bring me a ball.

Passive: I shall be brought a ball by him.

Active: He will give me a gun.

Passive: I shall be given a gun by him.

Active: He will bring me a cup.

Passive: I will be brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif will bring me a copy.

Passive: I will be brought acopy by Atif.

Asif will give me a pen.

Passive:

I shall be given a pen by Asif.

Active:

Atif will bring a cup of coffee.

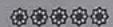
Passive:

A cup of coffee will be brought by Atif.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

- 1. They will hire a taxi.
- 2. We shall learn our lesson.
- 3. She will get a prize.
- 4. They will invite you.
- 5. Adeen will post this card in the morning.
- 6. My mother will say prayers.
- 7. She will play a double game.
- 8. She will see me at 6 o'clock.
- 9. We shall forgive you.
- 10. He will switch on the light.
- 11. People will raise slogous.
- 12. He will wash the car.
- 13. She will make tea.
- 14. They will take food.
- 15. Alam will write a letter.



PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Active Voice

نقرول کی پہیان:

اردولقروں کے آخریں رہا ہے رہے ہیں رہا ہول رہی ہوفیرہ آتا ہے۔ جکے الگریائی کے نقروں یمن فاعل (verb) کی ing فارم

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

استعال ہوتی ہے۔ بتائے کا طریقہ:

قائل (subject) کے مطابق is/are/am کے بعد قسل (verb) کی پہلی قارم کے ماتھ ing کا اضافہ کیا جائے۔ ساتھ ing کا اضافہ کیا جاتا ہے۔ اگر کی قبل (verb) کے آخرین e آئے تو کو جنا کر gling کیں۔

Syntax:

S + is/are/am + V(i)ing + O.

S + is/are/am + not + V(i)ing + O. Is/Are/Am + S + V(i)ing + O?

اگر فقرے بنی is/are/am کے فررا بعد not لگادیں تو فقرہ اننی کا بن جاتا ہے۔ اگر is/are/am کوفقرے کے شروع بین لگادیں تو فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔ متنی سوالیہ فقرے کے لئے is/are/am کے بعد فائل اور پھر not اور پھر اصل فعل استعمال کریں۔

am کی بجائے are not'isn't کی بجائے are not'isn't کی بجائے aren't اور am اور am کی بجائے aren't اور am

He is doing his work.	ووایتا کام کردہا ہے۔
He is washing the dishes.	دويرتن د حور با ب
She is inviting me.	ده نگه دوت د سادی ب
I am learning the lesson.	یں ہی یاد کررہی ہوں۔
She is telling a lie.	ده جيوث يول ري ب-
They are taking the examination.	وه امتحان دے رہے ہیں۔

42 Tenses, Active & Lassive Foto, Sweet & Mairect	
Atif is cleaning the teeth.	عاطف دانت صاف کرد ہاہے۔
We are eating apples.	جميب كمار بي ال
Are we taking tea?	الية جاري كي إم الإ

مندرجدذیل مثال می ہم دیکھیں کے کدایک ہی جملے کئی جملے کیے بناسکتے ہیں۔

Lating & Passive Voice Direct & Indiana

The students are going to school.	طلبا وسكول جارب جين -
The students are not going to school.	طلبا وسكول فيين جارب ين -
Are the students going to school?	كبرطلبا وسكول جارب ين؟
Are the students not going to school?	كياطلبا وسكول نيين جارب بين؟
When are the students going to school?	طلبا وكب سكول جار ہے ہيں؟
When are the students not going to school?	طلباء كب سكول نيين جارب بين؟
Why are the students going to school?	طلبا وكيون سكول جار بي ين؟
Why are the students not going to school?	طلبا وسکول کیون سین جارہے ہیں؟
Where are the students going?	طلباء کہاں جارہے ہیں؟

Where are the students not going?	طلبا وکہاں میں جارہے ہیں؟
Which school are the students going?	طلبا ، کو نے سکول جار ہے ہیں؟
Which school are the students not going?	طلباء کو نے سکول نہیں جارہے ہیں؟
What day are the students going to school?	طلیا وس ای کول جارے جنا؟
What day are the students not going to school?	طلباوس دن سکول نبیس بارے س
Who are going to school?	كون كول جارب بين؟
Who are not going to school?	کون سکول جارہے ہیں؟ کون سکول نہیں جارہے ہیں؟

Exercise

Change into Present Continuous Tense.

- He recites Holy Quran daily.
- We work in this building.
- They eat apple.
- Atif lives in this house.
- The sun sets at 6 o'clock.
- He goes to school on fooi.
- I read the novel.
- He drinks cold drink.
- They like bananas.
- Atif takes tea.
- They fly kites.

- We travel first class, 12.
- 13. It rains here.
- We play at the cards. 14.
- 15. She tells a lie.
- 16. Hens lay eggs.
- 17. We go to office by bus.
- Atif runs very fast. 18.
- 19. She helps every one.
- They go to market. 20.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- 1. The cat is eating meat.
- My brothers are going to Islamabad. 2.
- Raza is ringing the bell.
- We are taking tea. 4.
- 5. Birds are flying in the air.
- 6. They are watching T.V.
- They are doing thier duty. 7.
- He is writing for her. 8.
- 9. Dogs are barking in the street.
- 10. Atif is taking a bath.

Translate into English:

آمنيكها ناتياركردى ب-	-1
ہم سبق پڑھ اے ہیں۔	-2
وه ہا کانیں کھیل رہے۔	-3
اما کیزے دھور ہی ہے۔	-4
وہ کھانا کھارہے ہیں۔	-5
عاطف سكول نبيس جاريا -	-6
كياده وفت ضائع كررباع؟	-7
كباعاطف وال نكال رباية	-8

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

كيااستادصادب حاضري لكارب ين؟ 11- يحثوريارے يال-12- بارش ہوری ہے۔ لا كيركى تيارى كردب يى-14- كياده كتاب تاش كردها ي؟ 15- وه اين بين كوخط لكيوري ب_ 16- ووشورتين كردباب 17- لا كاخبارية ورعيا-18- كيادوا كيلي جارى ي؟ 19۔ وہ کول شکایت کررہی ہے؟ 20- كياني كيل ربين؟

Passive Voice

ينانے كاطريقه:

- فاعل (subject) كى تيرى فارم سے پہلے ميغول كے مطابق is/are/am كراته being كراته js/are/am
- is/are/am کے ساتھ being استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ نفی کے فقرول میں are, am, is بعد ماسک اس کے بعد فعل (Verb) کی تيسري فارم استعال كريں۔
- مواليفقرون من are, am, is كوفاعل (Subject) يملي لكا كي اورآخر من سواليەنشان لگا عن-

Syntax:

S + is/ are/ am + being + V (iii) + O. S + is/ are/ am + not+ being+V (iii) + O. Is/ Are/ Am + S + being + V (iii) + O?

Ü

His work is being done.	أسكاكام كياجار إب-
The clothes are being washed.	کیڑے وجوئے جارہے ہیں۔
You are being invited.	آپ کود توت دی جاری ہے۔
The lesson is being learnt.	سبق یاد کیا جار ہا ہے۔
The lie is being told.	جيوٹ يولا جار ٻا ٻ ۔
The teeth are being cleaned.	وانت صاف کے جارے میں۔
s tea being taken?	كياجائ في جارى ب؟

Examples:

Active: She is loving me.

Passive: I am being loved by her.

Active: He is eating mangoes.

Passive:. Mangoes are being eaten by him.

Active:. He is giving me a pen.

Passive: A pen is being given to me by him.

Active: She is giving me a ball.

Passive: A ball is being given to me by her.

Active: She is teaching me.

Passive: I am being taught by her.

Active: She is advising me.

Passive: I am being advised by her.

Active: Zubair is rebuking me.

Passive: I am being rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif is liking Usman.

Passive: Usman is being liked by Atif.

Active: She is giving me a ruler.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Passive: A ruler is being given to me by her.

Active: Atif is giving me a blade.

Passive: A blade is being given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal is teaching me English.

Passive: I am being taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother is ordering me.

Passive: I am being ordered by mother.

Active: Atif is giving us sweets.

Passive: . We are being given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma is giving them bread.

Passive: They are being given bread by Huma.

Active: He is giving Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen is being given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail is bringing me a car.

Passive: I am being brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She is giving me a bicycle.

Passive: I am being given a bicycle by her.

Active: She is bringing me a gift.

Passive: I am being brought a gift by her.

Active: He is bringing me a ball.

Passive: I am being brought a ball by him.

Active: He is giving me a gun.

Passive: I am being given a gun by him.

Active: He is bringing me a cup.

Passive: I am being brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif is bringing me a copy.

Passive: I am being brought acopy by Atif.

Active: Asif is giving me a pen.

Passive: I am being given a pen by Asif.

Active: Atif is bringing a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee is being brought by Atif.

Active:

She is giving Atif a hankerchief.

Passive:

Atif is being given a handkerchief by her.

Exercise

Change Into Passive Voice:

- She is cooking food. 1
- We are doing our work. 2
- He is reading her book. 3.
- They are speaking the truth. 4.
- They are having tea. 5
- Huma is washing her clothes. 6
- She is ironing her dress. 7.
- He is learning this lesson by heart. 8
- I am drinking milk. 9.
- They are riding a bike. 10.
- I am learning a poem. 11.
- She is writing a letter. 12.
- You are watching T.V. 13.
- We are making a plan. 14.
- 15. They are playing hockey.



PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

ردونقروں کے آخر میں رہا تھا'رے تھے ری تھی وغیرہ آتا ہے۔ جبکہ آگریز کی کے نقروں

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

عن فائل (subject) ك بعد was/were اور پر نقل (verb) كى ing فارم استعال بوتى

S + was/were+ V(i)ing + O.

قال (subject) کے طابق was/were کابل قارع کے اور (verb) کی قارع کے

ساتھ ing کا اشافہ کیا جا ہے۔ اگر کی افس (verb) کے فرش e آئے تھ کو ہٹا کر ging کی۔ منفى اورسوالي فقر عبنائے كا طريقة:

Syntax:

S + was/were + not + V(i)ing + O.

Was/Were + S + V(i)ing + O?

ار فقرے میں was/were کورا بعد not نگادیں تو فقرہ فقی کا بن جاتا اگر was/were كفقرے كثروع شي لكادي تو فقر وسوالية بن جاتا ہے۔

He was doing his work.	وه اینا کام کرد پاتھا۔
He was washing the dishes.	دويرتن وجور باتفا_
She was inviting me.	دو محدود من الله
I was learning the lesson.	ين سن ياد كردى تى -
She was telling a lie.	ده جموت بول ری تحی
They were taking the examination.	روامتحان د سے ہے۔
Atif was cleaning the teeth.	الخف دانت صاف كرد باتفار
We were eating apples.	ايب كارب تف
Were we taking tea?	الم واع إلى المعالمة

prayer. We were reciting the Holy

He was flying a kite.

We were not doing work.

Amjad was offering the

Quran. They were taking exercise. Huma was speaking truth.

Saqib was taking a bath.

Atif was taking exercise.	عاطف ورزش كرر بالقا-
Atif was not taking exercise.	عاطف ورزش نبیس کرر با تھا۔
Was Atif taking exercise?	كياعاطف ورزش كرر باقفا؟
Was Atif not taking exercise?	کیاعاطف ورزش نیس کرر با تفا؟
When was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كب ورزش كرر بانتما؟
When was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف كب ورزش نبيس كرر ما قلا؟
Why was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كيول ورزش كرر بانتما؟
Why was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف كيول ورزش نبيس كرر باتفا؟

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Dire	ct & Indirect
Where was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كبال درزش كردياتها؟
Where was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف كمال ورزش نبيس كرد باتفا؟
How was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كيدوروش كرد باتفا؟
How was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف کیے ورزش نیس کرر ہاتھا؟
What exercise was Atif taking?	عاطف گونی در دش کرر با قدا؟
What exercise was Atif not taking?	عاطف كونى ورزش فيين كرر باقها؟
What time was Atif taking exercise?	عاطف كس وقت ورزش كرر باقفا؟
What time was Atif not taking exercise?	عاطف كس وقت ورزش نيس كرد باقفا؟
Who was taking exercise?	كون ورزش كرد باقعا؟
Who was not taking exercise?	كون درزش نيس كرر باقفا؟
What was Atif doing?	طف كيا كرد بإنقا؟
What was Atif not doing?	طف کیافین کرر ہاتھا؟

Exercise

Change into Past Continuous Tense.

He recites the Holy Quran daily.

We work in this building.

They eat apple.

4. Atif lives in this house.

5. The sun sets at 6 o'clock.

6. He goes to school on foot.

7. I read the novel.

8. He drinks cold drink.

9. They like bananas.

10. Atif takes tea.

11. They fly kites.

12. We travel first class.

13. It rains here.

14. We play at the cards.

15. She tells a lie.

16. Hens lay eggs.

17. We go to office by bus.

18. Atif runs very fast.

19. She helps everyone.

20. They go to market.

Change into negative and interrogative:

Crows were flying in the air.

We were kidding.

He was praying for my safe return.

4. Atif was ringing the bell.

Sohail was crying loudly.

6. He was posting the letter.

Dog was barking in the street.

8. They were going to mosque.

9. You were running after the pick- pocket.

10. Her baby was crying.

Translate into English:

سارے آسان پر چک رہے۔ لاكمال شوركردى تيس--2 ماسكول كاكام كردى تحى-ووميري بات نبين من ري كل. سورج نكل رباتها، -5 りでいっていかいかりかり كارعادب ع وه يتنك كيون نيس از ارباقا؟ ووچ نیس بول رہاتھا۔ میں کھیل نہیں رہاتھا۔ -10 ای س کے لیے کھانا بناری تھیں؟ -11 كآ بحوتك رباقحار -12 عاطف أي كتاب كون فريدر باقا؟ -13 وويالى لى دياتقا--14كياكائي يررى تى؟ -15 ووكبال جار باتفا؟ -16 ہم یا تی نہیں کردے تھے۔ _17 الوتيار بورے تھے۔ _18 وواس کے۔ اتھ نیس جار ہاتھا۔ _19

كياده كركث تحيل رباتحا-

Passive Voice

ينانے كا طريقه:

-20

1- فاعل (subject) کے بعد نعل (Verb) کی تیسری فارم سے پہلے سیغوں کے مطابق was/were کے ساتھ being استعال ہوتا ہے۔ Tenses, Active de l'adirect de Indirect de Indirect de Source de l'adirect de Indirect de Source de Sourc

سواليه فقرول على was/were كوفائل (Subject) = مِبلِد لكا كي ادرآ فريس سواليه نشان لگا كيل -

Syntax:

S + was/were + being + V (iii) + O, S + was/were + not+ being+V (iii) + O,

Was/Were + S + being + V (iii) + O?

Kites were being flown.	چىلىي اۋائى جارىي تىلىي -
Was work not being done?	كالام نبين كيا جار باقفا؟
The Holy Quran was being	ر آن پاک کی حلاوت کی جار دی تھی۔
recited. Cricket match was being	كرك في كميلا جار باتفا-
played. Atif was being punished.	عاطف كومزادي جاري تحى -
The exercise was being taken.	دارزش کی جار ہی تھی۔ •
Fruth was being spoken.	يج بولا جار با تضا
rea was being taken.	چائے کی جارہی تقی ۔

Examples:

Active: She was loving me.

Passive: I was being loved by her.

Active: He was eating mangoes

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Passive:. Mangoes were being eaten by him.

Active:. He was giving me a pen.

-3

Passive: A pen was being given to me by him.

Active: She was giving me a ball.

Passive: A ball was being given to me by her.

Active: She was teaching me.

Passive: I was being taught by her.

Active: She was advising me.

Passive: I was being advised by her.

Active: Zubair was rebuking me.

Passive: I was being rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif was liking Usman.

Passive: Usman was being liked by Atif.

Active: She was giving me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler was being given to me by her.

Active: Atif was giving me a blade.

Passive: A blade was being given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal was teaching me English.

Passive: I was being taught English by Bilal.

Active: Mother was ordering me.

Passive: I was being ordered by mother.

Active: Atif was giving us sweets.

Passive: We were being given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma was giving them bread.

Passive: They were being given bread by Huma.

He was giving Adeen a tip.

Adeen were being given a tip by him, Passive:

Sohail was bringing me a car. Active:

I was being brought a car by Sohail. Passive:

She was giving me a bicycle. Active:

I was being given a bicycle by her. Passive:

She was bringing me a gift. Active:

I was being brought a gift by her. Passive:

He was bringing me a ball. Active:

I was being brought a ball by him. Passive:

He was giving me a gun. Active:

I was being given a gun by him. Passive:

He was bringing me a cup. Active:

I was being brought a cup by him. Passive:

Atif was bringing me a copy. Active:

I was being brought acopy by Atif. Passive:

Asif was giving me a pen. Active:

I was being given a pen by Asif. Passive:

Atir was bringing a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee was being brought by Atif. Passive:

She was giving Atif a hankerchief. Active:

Atif was being given a handkerchief by her. Passive:

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

They were playing hockey.

I was eating food.

cattle were grazing the grass.

- Students were playing cricket. 4.
- The boys were making mischief. 5.
- Zubair was drawing a map. 6.
- Atif was speaking truth. 7.
- He was making a noise, 8.
- Father was cooking food. 9.
- She was washing clothes. 10.
- We were reading the lesson. 11.
- You were singing a song. 12.
- He was driving the car. 13.
- She was doing dishes. 14
- I am was making a plan. 15.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

تقرول كى پييان:

اردو فقرول کے آخریں رہا ہوگا رہے ہوں گے رہی ہوگی وغیرہ آتا ہے جبکہ انگریزی کے نقرول ٹل will be shall be کبد ging الآ ہے۔ ينانے كاطريقه:

فائل (subject) کے بعد shall be/will be کے بعد نقل کی پہلی فارم کے ساتھ ing کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ اگر فعل کے آخرین e بوقو کو ہٹا کر ling کی۔ اور We کے ساتھ shall be ادباق تمام كماتح will be

Syntax:

S +shall/will+be+V(I)+ing+O.

منفى اور سواله فقرے بنانے كاطريقه:

S + shall/will+ not +be+V(I) + ing + O.

Shall/Will+ S + be + V(I) + ing + O? Shall/Will+ S + not +be+V(I) + ing + O?

نقرے میں دیے ہوئے will/shall کور آبعد امان نے سے نقرہ تنی بن جاہے۔
یعنی not کو الانااور be کے درمیان لگا دیا جاہے۔ اللہ Shall یا Will کے فقرے کے شروع میں
لگانے سے فقرہ سوالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔ منتی سوالیہ فقرے کیلے فقرے کے شروع میں العام یا Will کھر
فائل ادر پھر not دو پھر واتا ہے۔

The boy will be learning the poem.	لزى لقم يادكرر با وكا-
The washerman will be ironing the clothes.	وہ لی گیزے استری کرد ہاہوگا۔
Mother will be teaching the child.	ماں بچے کو پڑھار ہی ہوگی۔
Nargis will be peeling the apples.	ز کس بیب چیمیل رای ہوگی۔
They will not be waiting for me.	وہ جمراانگارٹیں کررہے ہوں گے۔
What will you be doing today?	ないとうないよう
The fisherman will be catching the fish.	مای کیرمچیلیاں پکررہاہوگا۔
He will be cleaning the room.	ده کره صاف کرد با بوگا۔
We shall be taking meal.	دہ کر دساف کر رہا ہوگا۔ ہم کھانا کھارہے ہوں گے۔

مندرجہ ذیل مثال می ہم دیکھیں گے کوایک علی جلے ہے گا جلے کیے بنا کتے ہیں۔

Huma will be reading a	الماكتاب يامدرى دوى _
Will Huma be reading a book?	でいる カーター はいい かんしょう しゅう かんしょう かんしょう かんしょう しゃく しゅう
Huma will not be readinga book.	اللا كتاب فين يز هدى موك.
Will Huma not be reading a book?	كياما كاب تكل يز درى موكى؟
When will Huma be reading a book?	かんりょくしょ としいっとりい
When will Huma not be reading a book?	الم كب كتاب ين درى موكى؟
Why will Huma be reading a book?	ما كون تابيز درى بولى؟
Why will Huma not be reading a book?	الم كون كتاب نيس يؤهدرى و كا
Where will Huma be reading a book?	الم كبال كتاب يز هدى موكى؟
Where will Huma not be reading a book?	ا الكال كما بين يز درى او كى؟
How will Huma be reading book?	
How will Huma not be reading a book?	ما کیے کتاب فیس پڑھ رہی ہوگی؟

60 Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect	
Which book will Huma not be reading?	دا کونی کتاب نبیس پر هدر دی دوگی؟
Which day will Huma be reading a book?	ماس دن کتاب پر در دی جو کی؟
What day will Huma not be reading a book?	بهاس دن کتاب نبیس پر حدری موکی؟
Who will be reading a book?	كون كتاب يزه داي موكدا؟
Who will not be reading a book?	کون کتاب پڑھ رہی ہوگیا؟ کون کتاب نیس پڑھ رہی ہوگی؟
What will Huma be reading?	دا كياية هارى موكى؟
What will Huma not be reading?	دا کیا پڑھ رہی ہوگی؟ دا کیا نہیں پڑھ رہی ہوگی؟

Exercise

- Put the verbs in brackets into the future progressive tense.
- 1. I (use) the pen this afternoon.
- 2. I (see) him again.
- 3. He (wait) for me.
- 4. We (study).
- 5. He (put) the children to bed.
- 6. We probably (pick) fruit.
- 7. I (wear) uniform.
- 8. She (walk) again in six weeks.
- 9. In future they (live) on pills.
- 10. She (look for) his pen.
- 1. He (go) to school.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

12. They (take) tea.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- 1. I shall be seeing a picture.
- 2. He will be teaching us English.
- 3. We shall be wearing new clothes.
- 4. He will be driving the car himself.
- 5. We shall be eating food.
- They will be decorating the room.
- 7. They will be waiting for us.
- We shall be prepairing to go.
- 9. Girls will be playing with the dolls.
- 10. He will be studying.

Translate into English:

-1 かりっていまっしょ -1

61

- تائن پرهد ۽ وال

4- بلي جو ب كي يتي نيس دو ژري مول_

ع- كياكا بحوتك رباءوكا؟ -- كياكا بحوتك رباءوكا؟

٤- كيا يح شوريس چار ٢٥٠٠ كيا

- دوباتی کرد بهوں کے۔

- عائشہ کے بول رہی ہوگی۔

ای کھاٹا بناری ہوں گی۔

1- دوسکول جانے کی تیاری کردہا ہوگا۔

11- چيزاى تختى بجار با موگا۔

-12 משלט מלנון אלם

13- بارش نیس بوری بوگی۔

1- كياده بيدل سكول نيس جار بابوگا؟

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-15 وہ کیا کردہا ہوگا؟ 16 - بچھیل رہے ہوں گے۔ 17- لڑکیاں گیت گار ہی ہوں گا۔

18- وه كركث كحيل ربا يوكا_

19- ده کوشورکرد باموگا؟

20- 18 VIL -20

Passive Voice

ينانے كاطريقة:

فاعل کے بعد shall/will کے بعد be being اور پر فعل کی تیری فارم ہوتو یہ _€ Passive Voice Future Indefinite

تنی کے فقروں میں shall/will کے بعد not کے اس کے be bing اور اس کے -2 بعد فعل (Verb) كيتيرى فارم استعال كري-

موالية فقرول على shall/will كو فاعل (Subject) = يبل لكا حمي اور آخر على سوالينشان لگائس-

Syntax:

S + shall/will + be being + V (iii) + O.

S + shall/will + not + be being + V (iii) + O.

Shall/Will + S + be being+ V (iii) + O?

户

Poem will be being learnt.	نظم یادی جارہی ہوگی۔
The clothes will be being ironed.	كير ساسترى كي جارب ول ك-
The child will be being taught.	يچه پڙهايا ڄار ٻاءوگا۔

Apples will be being peeled.	سیب چھلے جارے ہول گے۔
I shall not be being waited	سیب چھیلے جاد ہے ہوں گے۔ میراا تظارفیں کیا جار ہاہوگا۔
What will be being done today?	آخ کیا کیا جار ہاہوگا؟
The fish will be being caught.	مجھلیاں پکڑی جارہی ہوں گی۔
The room will be being cleaned.	كروصاف كياجار بابوگا_
The meal will be being taken.	كهانا كهايا جار بابوگا_
The country will be being defended.	لك كى حفاظت كى جارى موگى

Example:

She will be loving me. Active:

I shall be being loved by her. Passive: He will be eating mangoes. Active:

Mangoes will be being eaten by him. Passive:

He will be giving me a pen. Active:

A pen will be being given to me by him. Passive:

She will be giving me a ball. Active:

A ball will be being given to me by her. Passive:

She will be teaching me. Active:

I shall be being taught by her. Passive:

She will be advising me. Active:

I shall be being advised by her. Passive:

Zubair will be rebuking me. Active:

Passive: I shall be being rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif will be liking Usman.

Passive: Usman will be being liked by Atif.

Active: She will be giving me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler will being be given to me by her.

Active: Atif will be giving me a blade.

Passive: A blade will be being given to me by Atif.

Active: Bilal will be teaching me English.

Passive: I shall be being taught English by Blial.

Active: Mother will be ordering me.

Passive: I shall be being ordered by mother.

Active: Atif will be giving us sweets.

Passive: We shall be being given sweets by Atif.

Active: Huma will be giving them bread.

Passive: They will be being given bread by Huma.

Active: He will be giving Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen will be being given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail will be bringing me a car.

Passive: I shall be being brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She will be giving me a bicycle.

Passive: I shall be being given a bicycle by her.

Active: She will be bringing me a gift.

Passive: I shall be being brought a gift by her.

Active: He will be bringing me a ball.

Passive: I shall be being brought a ball by him.

Active: He will be giving me a gun.

Passive: I shall be being given a gun by him.

Active: He will be bringing me a cup.

Passive: I will be being brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif will be bringing me a copy.

Passive: I will be being brought a copy by Atif.

Active: Asif will be giving me a pen.

Passive: I shall be being given a pen by Asif.

Active: Atif will be bringing a cup of coffee.

Passive: A cup of coffee will be being brought by Atif.

Active: She will be giving Atif a hankerchief.

Passive: Atif will be being given a handkerchief by her.

Exercise

Change Into Passive Voice:

1. She will be flying a kite.

We shall be singing a song.

3. They will be ping his father.

4. He will be waiting for me.

The snake will be biting the rabbit.

6. Students will be doing homework.

Atif will be eating a mango.

We shall be reading a story.

They will be playing hockey.

10. Asif will be driving a car.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

Active Voice

فقرول کی پیچان:

اردوفقروں کے آخریں چکا ہے، چکے ہیں، لیا ہے، لیے ہیں، وغیرہ آتا ہے جبکہ انگریزی کے فقرول میں has/have کے بعدفعل (verb) کی تیسری فارم آتی ہے۔ بتانے کا طریقہ:

فاعل (subject) کے بعد has/have کے بعد فعل کی تیری فارم لگاتے ہیں۔ ا We/They/You/ کے ساتھ We/They/You/ کے ساتھ has Syntax:

S +has/have+V(iii) +O. منفى اورسوالية فقرے بتانے كاطريقه:

S + has/have+ not +V(iii) + O.

Has/Have + S + V(iii) + O?

فقرے میں دیے ہوئے has/have کے فرزا بعد not نگانے سے فقرہ منی بن جاتا ے۔ Has/Have كفرے كثرون على لكانے عفروسوالية بن جاتا ہے-

He has finished his work.	ال نے کام خم کرایا ہے۔
The teacher has taught us.	استادیمیں پر صادیا ہے۔
Mother has prepared the breakfast.	ای نے ناشتہ تیار کرایا ہے۔
He has bought the book.	ال خالب فريد ل ٢٠
He has taken tea.	وه چا ئے لِي چکا ہے۔
The peon has rung the bell.	چِزای منٹی بجاچکا ہے۔
He has told you.	وه جهيں بتا چڪا ہے۔
Atif has informed mother.	عاطف ای کواطلاع دے چکا ہے۔
She has sung the song.	وه کانا کا پیکی ہے۔
have rebuked Kashif.	میں کا شف کوڈانٹ چکا ہوں۔

اگر کوئی کام ماضی میں شروع ہوا ہوا وراس وقت ختم ہو جب بات ہورہی ہوتواس کے لئے بھی ہے Tense استعال کرتے ہیں۔ شانا:

I haven't seen Atif for ages.	براعرصه عاطف ميري طاقات نبيس موئي
	- ج

كى اوے يرز صاف نيس كيا كيا ہے۔

cleaned for several months.

This table hasn't been

اکشر سوال وجواب میں بھی ہے Tense استعمال کرتے ہیں ۔ مثلاً:

How long have she been here?	ووکب ہے بہاں پر ہیں؟
I have been here for 20 years.	یں ۲۰ سال ہے بیباں ہوں۔
Have you ever been to museum?	كياآب بمى فإب كرك ين؟

عطول ش اکثریه Tense استعال موتا ب_مثلاً:

I have received Atif's letter.	مجھے عاطف کا خط ملاہے۔
I haven't written him a letter	من نے کانی و صے اے خطابیں لکھا ہے۔
for a long time.	

اخبارات اورنشریات ش اکثر یمی Tense استعال بوتا ب_مثلاً:

وزيراعظم نے فیصلہ کیا ہے۔ Prime Minister has decided.

مندرجہ ذیل مثال میں ہم دیکھیں کے کدایک ہی جلے ہے کی جملے کیے بنا کتے ہیں۔

SSI	Nadia has sung the song.	ناديه گيت گا چکى ہے۔
ارو بحی ہے Tense	Nadia has not sung the song.	نادىي گيت نيس گا چىكى ہے۔
يزاع صدعاطف.	Has Nadia sung the song?	کیانادیہ گیت گا چکی ہے؟
ighalkalmat	Has Nadia not sung the song?	كياناديه كيت نيس كا چكى ہے؟

68 Tenses, Active	a russia indirect
When has Nadia sung the song?	الريب يت كا چكل ہے؟
When has Nadia not sung the song?	اديب يت نيس ال جي ا
Why has Nadia sung the song?	ادبيكون كيت كا مكل ب
Why has Nadia not sung the song?	ادبیکوں کیت نیس گا چکی ہے؟
Where has Nadia sung the song?	ادبيكال كيت كا چكى ہے؟
Where has Nadia not sung the song?	اديه كهال كيت فيس كالم يكل ب
What the song has Nadia sung?	ادياونا كيت كا چكى ہے؟
What the song has Nadia not sung?	اديكونما كيت نيس كا جكل ب؟
What time has Nadia sung he song?	اديد ك وقت كيت كا چكل ٢٠٤
What time has Nadia not ung the song?	اديد كن وقت كيت نيس كا چكى ہے؟
/ho has sung the song?	كون كيت كاليكل بي؟
ho has not sung the song?	کون گیت گا چکی ہے؟ کون گیت نہیں گا چکی ہے؟ نادید کیا گا چکی ہے؟
hat has Nadia sung?	اديد كيا كا چكى ہے؟

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

ادیکائیںگا جگ ہے؟ What has Nadia not sung?

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect tense.

- 1. The dog (steal) the fish.
- 2. She just (go) out.
- He just (wash) that floor.
- The bell (stop) ringing.
- 5. I (post) the letter
- 6. She always (refuse).
- I (not make) a mistake.
- They (have) breakfast.
- Atif (take) my bike.
- 10. Kiran , Ly) a pen.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- 1. He has finished his work.
- We have bought these books.
- I have bought a dozen bananas.
- 4. He has lost his bat.
- Sadia has sent her a card.
- 6. This doctor has tested my eyes.
- My neighbour's dog has died.
- 8. I have applied for four days' leave.
- She has ironed my dress.
- 10. Mother has cooked food.

Translate the following into English:

1- ہم سے گھا ما گھا چکے ہیں 2- کیاوہ ہاتھ ندائر چکی ہے؟ 3- ہم نے چکے جیت لیا ہے۔ دواپنا میں یاد کر تھی ہے۔

أس نے منتی بیالی ہے۔ بمنى تاين نين فريد يكين كياكارى جاچكى ب__

كياآب ينجرى يكيموا

كياسورى فروب وويكاب

الوسركوحاسك بن؟ -10

كياآپ كتاب يده يكيس

- - 4 4 = 4 = 6

لا کیوں نے سوال مل کر لیے ہیں۔

ہم نے ملے فرید لے ہیں۔

15- كيايوليس في دركو يكزليا ب

18- ای نے محص تاویا ہے۔

-17 20 11/20 23/201-

18 وهرواند ہو گئے ہیں۔

19_ الوكوية بالكركيا بي

20_ ده دیاں کوں کیا ہے؟

Passive Voice

بنانے كاطريقة:

فاعل کے بعد has/have کے بعد been اور پرفعل کی تیری فارم ہوتو ہے _62_Passive Voice Present perfect

ننی کے نقروں میں has/have کے بعد not کا کیں اس کے heen اور اُس کے بعد فعل (Verb) كى تيرى فارم استعال كريى-

موالية فقرول مين has/have كوفاعل (Subject) = يمل لكا كي اور آخر من سواليه نشان لگائيس- Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Syntax:

S + has/have + been + V (III) + O. S + has/have + not + been + V (iii) + O. Has/Have S + been + V (iii) + O?

100

-4834 7148
بسيل يره ما يا جا يكا ب-
اعثد تياركيا جاچكا ب
كآب فريدى جا چى ب
سائل بالیک ہے۔
معنیٰ بجالی جا چکی ہے۔
حمين بتايا جاريكا ہے۔
ای کواطلا اوی جا چی ہے۔
الإيابيالانا
شف دُا نُا جا چا ہے۔

Example:

She has loved me. Active:

I have been loved by her. Passive: He has eaten mangoes. Active:

Mangoes has been eaten by him. Passive:.

He has given me a pen. Active:.

A pen has been given to me by him. Passive:

She has given me a ball. Active:

A ball has been given to me by her. Passive:

Active: She has advised me.

Passive: I have been advised by her.

Active: Zubair has rebuked me.

Passive: I have been rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif has liked Usman.

Passive: Usman has been liked by Atif.

Active: She has given me a ruler.

A ruler has been given to me by her. Passive:

Atif has given me a blade. Active:

A blade has been given to me by Atif. Passive:

Bilal has taught me English. Active:

I have been taught English by Bilal. Passive:

Mother has ordered me. Active:

I have been ordered by mother. Passive:

Atif has given us sweets. Active:

We have been given sweets by Atif. Passive:

Huma has given them bread. Active:

They have been given bread by Huma. Passive:

He has given Adeen a tip. Active.

Adeer, has been given a tip by him. Passive:

Schail has brought me a car. Active:

I have been brought a car by Schail. Passive:

She has given me a bicycle. Active:

I have been given a bicycle by her. -assive:

She has brought me a gift. Active:

I have been brought a gift by her. Passive:

He has brought me a ball. Autiva:

I have been brought a ball by him. Passive:

He has given me a gun. Active:

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

I have been given a gun by him. Passive:

He has brought me a cup. Active:

I have been brought a cup by him. Passive:

Atif has brought me a copy. Active:

I have been brought a copy by Atif. Passive:

Asif has given me a pen. Active:

I have been given a pen by Asif. Passive: Adeen has brought a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee has been brought by Adeen. Passive:

She has given Atif a hankerchief. Active:

Atif has been given a handkerchief by her. Passive:

Nobody has opened the door. ACL a:

The door has not been opened by anyone. Passive:

Exercise

Change Into Passive Voice:

We have written a letter.

We have planted these trees.

The students have learnt the poem.

They have shown him their tickets. 4.

We have shaken hands. 5.

Atif has broken the cup. 6

He has solved this sum.

Naila has made tea. B.

They have completed the work. 9

She has done the dishes, 10

PAST PERFECT TENSE:

Active Voice

73

فقردل کی پیچان: اردوفقروں کے آفریل چاتا، پیچے آبیا تھا، لیے تھا، وغیرو آتا ہے جیکد اگریزی کے

نقروں میں had کے بعد قعل (verb) کی تیمری قارم آتی ہے۔ بانے کا طریقہ:

ناس (subject) کے بعد had کے بعد فعل کی تیر کانارم لگتے ہیں۔

Syntax:

s + had +V(iii) +O.

منى اورسواليه فقر عاما في المريقة

s + had+ not +V(iii) + O.

Had + S + V(iii) + O?

فقرے میں دیئے ہو ے had کے فورا بعد not نگانے سے فقرہ منفی بن جاتا ہے۔

Had کوفقر سے کے شروع میں لگانے سے فقرہ موالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔

此

Huma had cleaned the	ا گرساف کرچگی کی ۔
house.	360131 053
The teacher had called the roll.	أسادماهب حاضرى لكاسيك تقيد
They had solved the sums.	ووسوالات الريك تقي
We had completed the work.	بم كام كمل كريج تق
Atif had not sold the house.	عاطف في مكان نبيل يجاتها
Had he bought the book?	كيائى ئے كتاب خريد لى تقى ؟
Amjad had written the essay.	انجدنے مضمون لکھ لیا تھا۔
Police had arrested the thief.	پایس چورکوگرفتار کرچکی تھی۔

once, Direct & Indirect	
room.	یں کرے کوسفیدی کرچکا تھا۔
You had spoken the truth.	5-381151-
11 5	-00.02

یہ Tense ایسے کام کے لئے استمال دوئے ہو ماشی ٹی کی دوسرے کام کے شرول ہونے سے پہلے ی کممل ہو چکا ہو۔ پہلے ممل ہو جانے والے کام کے لئے یہ Tense استمال ہوتا ہے اور بعد ٹی شروع ہونے والے کام کیلے Past Indefinite Tense ستمال ہوتا ہے۔

I had reached home before Atif came.	ماطف كآنے يہلے يم كر كاني بكا تا-
We had left home before it rained.	بارش تروع ہونے پہلے ہم کھرے فل بھ
The patient had died before the doctor came.	داكركة نے پہلے ق مريش مريكا تا-

اگر کی جلے ٹی till before La lready آجائے تواس Tense کا استعمال ایک ہی کام کو بیان کرنے والے جلے ٹس مجی کیا جاتا ہے۔ ختلاً:

She had already informed him.	اس نے میلی ی اے اطلاع دے دی تی ا
They had finished the work before sunset.	ووفروب آفآب بيليكام فتم كريك تق
I had not visited the museum by that day.	ش نے تب تک گائب گرنیس دیکھا تھا۔ م

مندرجدذ يل مثال عن ہم ديكسيس كاكدايك على جملے كى جملے كيے بنا كتے ہيں۔

Mr. Atif had written a letter.	عاطف صاحب تطالكه يكي تقير
PARTICIONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	

76 Tenses, Active & I	الله ساب فالأس الحريك تي
Mr. Atif had not written a letter.	
Had Mr. Atif written a letter?	کیا ما الف سا دب تدالک یکی تنے؟ کیا ما الف سا دب تدائیس لک یک تنے؟
Had Mr. Atif not written a letter? When had Mr. Atif written a	يا ما مل سا حب كرد الكري من تي تي ا
letter? When had Mr. Atif not	عاطف صاحب كب فعانيس لكه چك يخد؟
written a letter? Why had Mr. Atif written a	عاطف صاحب قط كيون لكي يج تفيد؟
Why had Mr. Atif not written a letter?	عاطف ساحب خط كيون نبين لكه ين يخ يتيع؟
Whom had Mr. Atif written a letter?	عاطف صاحب کس کو خطالکھ بچکے تنے؟
Whom had Mr. Atif not written a letter?	عاطف صاحب کس کو خطانبیں لکھے چکے تھے؟
How had Mr. Atif written a etter?	عاطف صاحب کیے نطالکھ بچکے تھے؟
How had Mr. Atif not written letter?	عاطف صاحب كيسے خطانيس لكھ چكے تھے؟
Vhich letter had Mr. Atif	عاطف صاحب كونسا خط لكه ينجيج متهيج

tos Voice, Direct & Indirect

irect & Indirect
المالات ما بكونا والأول الله ي في ا
ما طلب صاحب كمل ون تشالك ي شيخ الشيخ
عاطف صاحب كن ون تُعافِّين لكن يَحَدُ الله عِلَى فَيْنَ
كون درالكه يريكا فنا؟
كون خدافيس كله وكا فنا؟
ماطف ما حب كيا لكه ي ي ي ي
اطف ساحب كيانين لكه يك تيم؟

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets into the present perfect tense.

- The dog (steal) the fish.
- 2. She just (go) out.
- 3. He just (wash) that floor.
- 4. The bell (stop) ringing.
- 5. I (post) the letter.
- 6. She always (refuse).
- 7. I (not make) a mistake.
- 8. They (have) breakfast.
- 9. Atif (take) my bike.
- 10. Kiran (buy) a pen.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- He had gone before I came.
- The rain stopped when they left the home.

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-	Tenses, Active & Passive Force, Direct Could	ect
78	Tenses, Active & The police had caught the thief before she could	ran
4.	The police nos	
	away. He had said the prayer before the sun rose. He had said the prayer before she left for America.	
5	He had said the prayer before the left for America. She had sold his house before the snow began	1 10
7.	They had reacrice	10
	fall. Lafore the police came	
		ter
	passed the Matric examinatin.	
W 11		
1	the following into and	
dill	slate the following	-1
	ب بچسکول با پچاھے۔	-2
	بارش الله المحافظة ال	-3
	بالخلافاك شي وال جَلَيْتي _	-4
	_ <u>@ & \</u> \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	-5
	المالي جائي التي التي التي التي التي التي التي الت	30
	ده فيس اداكر يك تقر	-7
	مِن فَيْ مَهادا اللَّهُ فِين جِها إِلمّار	-8
	آیار نے آیس احری کردی چی ؟ ایا ای نے آیس احری کردی چی ؟	-9
	eak with	-10
	していかいした	-11
	الم الله الله الله الله الله الله الله ا	-12
	اكرم في جوث فيس بولا تقا_	-13
	كياتم في وال مل كر لي في ؟	-14
	いでしょうのうしてとしてい	-15
	كياده سليدى دبال في يكاتمار	_16

Tenses, Active & Passive Ve	net, Direct & Indirect	79
	ای کمانا بنا چین تیس -	-17
	363	-18
ر چارار چالفا؟ ا	وہ تیاری ہو چے ہے۔ کیاآ پ کے بوالی اڈے پر تینی ہے چہلے بوالی	-19
	کیاس نے پہلے ی اے تاریا تھا؟ ssive Voice	-20
	طريق:	62 to
past निर्मा के जिल्ला कि कि	حریف: فائل کے بعد had کے بعد been ادر	-1
4	B Passive Voice Port	
الله على الله been الدأس على بعد هل	ننی کے نقروں عن had کے بعد not لگا گا	-2
	11 Starte 20	
) = يبلي الأكل إلى الدرة فريش واليافان	(Verb) کی پیری فارم اسلمان میں (Verb) میں دروں اللہ (Subject)	-3
Mon	الاس-	
syntax:		
S + had	+ been + V (iii) + O.	
	iot + been + V (iii) + O.	
Had + S	+ been + V (iii) + O.	

The table had been cleaned.	ميزماف كياجا يكاتفاء
The roll had been called in class room.	يما مت شي ما شرى لكا في جا يكل شي -
The sums had been solved.	-والات ال كي جائج تھے-
Work had been completed.	-1341414
The car had been sold.	-17854 195 1638
Had the pen been bought?	اياتلم فريدى جا نگل تى؟
The essay had been written.	منهون لكصاباج كالقار

Example:

She had loved me.

I had been loved by her. Active: Passive: He had eaten mangoes.

Mangoes had been eaten by him. Active:

Passive:. He had given me a pen.

Active:. A pen had been given to me by him.

Passive: She had given me a ball,

Active: A ball had been given to me by her.

Passive: She had taught me. Active:

I had been taught by her. Passive:

She had advised me. Active:

I had been advised by her. Passive:

Zubair had rebuked me. Active:

I had been rebuked by Zubair. Passive:

Atif had liked Usman. Active:

Usman had been liked by Atif. Passive:

She had given me a ruler. Active:

A ruler had been given to me by her, Passive:

Atif had given me a blade. Active:

A blade had been given to me by Atif. Passive:

Bilal had taught me English. Active:

I had been taught English by Bilal. Passive:

Mother had ordered me. Active:

I had been ordered by mother. Passive:

Atif had given us sweets. Active: We had been given gueste by Atif igbalkalmati.blogspot.com ad changed our clothes

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Huma had given them bread. Active:

They had been given bread by Huma. passive:

He had given Adeen a tip. Active:

Adeen had been given a tip by him. passive: Active:

Sohail had brought me a car. passive:

I had been brought a car by Sohail. Active:

She had gave me a bicycle. passive:

I had been given a bicycle by her. Active:

She had brought me a gift.

I had been brought a gift by her. passive:

He had brought me a ball. Active:

I had been brought a ball by him. passive:

He had given me a gun. Active:

I had been given a gun by him. Passive:

He had brought me a cup. Active:

I had been brought a cup by him. Passive:

Atif had brought me a copy. Active:

I had been brought acopy by Atif. Passive:

Asif had gave me a pen. Active:

I had been given a pen by Asif. Passive:

Adeen had brought a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee had been brought by Adeen. Passive:

She had given Atif a hankerchief. Active:

Atif had been given a handkerchief by her. Passive:

Active: Nobody had opened the door.

The door had not been opened by anyone. Passive:

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

She had already taken her dinner.

		The second second	PARKINE	Force.	Direct	oe mairect
	THE CANADA	ACTIVE S	Lann	- Control of the		-
SHIPS .	- Lenses,					

- He had already passed the examination,
- The doctor had examined the patient
- They had completed their work before the clock struck five.
- We had already done own work.
- They had solved the sum.
- Asif had learnt the leson.

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:

Active Voice

فقرول كى پيچان:

اردوفقرول كآخرى چكاموكا، يكي موسكم الايوكا، لي موسكم اوفيروآ تا ب جيد ائریزی کے فقروں میں فاعل کے بعد will have/ have کی تعبری قارم آئی ہے۔ بنانے کا طریقہ:

Syntax:

S+shall/will+have+V(iii)+O.

فاعل (subject) کے بعد will have/shall have یعد تعلی کی تیری

الارم الكاتي بي -منفى اورسوالية فقر عينائے كاطريقه:

S+shall/will+not+have+V(iii) + O.

Shall/Will+S+have+V(iii) + O?

نقرے میں دیے ہو ے shall/will کور آبعد not کے فروننی بن جاتا ہے۔ shall/Will كونقر ب ك شروع مين لكان الم الم موالية بن جاتا ب-

He will have written a letter.

ووفطاله يكاءوكا

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Dire	ect de Indirect 33
I shall have taken tea.	الال يدلي في خاص الله
They will have played cricket	على جائے في پيكا ہوں گا۔ ووكر كت تحيل ميكے ہوں گے۔
They will have taken exercise.	اللاش كريك بول ك-
The cat will have caught the rat.	لى يو بو كوير چى دوگ -
He will have helped him.	روال کی دوکر چکا ہوگا۔
Mother will have prepared meal.	الى كىنا ئابنا جى جول كى _
I shall have bought the apples.	ش سيب قريد چڪا مون گا۔
He will have finished the work.	س نام من كراياء كار

یے Tense ایے کام کے لئے استمال کیا جاتا ہے جو کرزمانہ ستنبل ٹی کی دورے کام ك شروع مون بيلكمل موجكاموكا مثلا:

They will have reached the station before the train comes.	گاڑی کے آنے سے پہلے وہ شیش کی چکے ہوں گ۔
We shall have got up before the sun rises.	مور ن تگفے پہلے ہم جاگ چکے ہوں گے۔
He will have left before it rains.	بارش ہونے سے مملے وہ روانہ ہوچکا ہوگا۔

We shall have finished our work by tomorrow.	مرك المعرفة المركبة
They will have reached home at 5 o'clock.	رواي يج كرين على ول
Zubair will have com- pleted the book.	ن من كر چا اوگا-

مدرجة بل مثال على يم ويعين كالماك على عط ساكل على يما يعت بن م

Akbar will have rung the bell.	ألبي محنى بمباريكا موكات
Akbar will not have runing the bell.	البر محنى نبيل بيا ديكا و كا -
Will Akbar have rung the bell?	كيا كبر منشي بيا چيكا و كا؟
Will Akbar have not rung the bell?	ئىياا كېرگىنتى ئىبىلى بىجاچىكا دوگا؟
When will Akbar have rung the bell?	اکبر کمپ تمنی بجا چکا ہوگا؟
When will Akbar not have rung the bell?	ا كبركب تحنى نبيل بجاديكا موكا؟
Why will Akbar have rung the bell?	اكبركيون كمنتى بجا چكا و كا؟
Why will Akbar have not ung the bell?	اکبرگیون کمنتی نبیل بجاچکا اوگا؟

Which bell will Akbar have rung?	ا کیرانی منی جا چکا دی ا
Which bell will Akbar not have rung?	९ ६०१६५६- <i>ार्ट जेन्द्र</i> ।
What time will Akbar have rung the bell?	ا كبركس وتت تحنثى بجا دٍ كا بوكا ؟
What time will Akbar not have rung the bell?	ا كبر كس وقت تحقق فيس بجا يها موكا ؟
Who will have rung the bell?	08.01.25.6
Who will not have rung the	كون تحتى بيما ديكا بوگا؟ كون تحتى نيمان بيما ديكا بوگا؟
What will Akbar have rung?	Skok to CC
What will Akbar not have rung?	كبركيا بجا چكا موگا؟ كبركيانين بجا چكا موگا؟

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets into the future perfect tense.

- By the end of the month he (finish) the book.
- 2. The police (hear) of the theft by this time.
- 3. He (complete) this work in ten minutes.
- 4. By this time next year he (save) Rs. 20,000.
- 5. The train (leave) before they reach the station.
- In a month's time he (take) our exam.
- 7. By next winter we (build) their house.
- 8. By April 2005 he (pay) his debt.
- 9. The sun (rise) before they reach the top.
- 10. When you came back Sohail (do) all the house work.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Change into negative and interrogative:

We shall have reached home before the father

- comes.
- She will have spoken the truth.
- They will have finished your work before leaving for Murree.
- The sun will have risen before we get up. she will have changed her clothes before he goes to
- school. The patient will have died before the doctor comes.
- Ww shall have put out the light before he goes to bed 6.
- We shall have won the match before the sun sets.
- 8 Students will have gone before the teacher comes.
- Translate the following into English:

تم ناشتر م عدال كـ	-1	
وو تی جیت چکے ہول گے۔	-2	
تمارے بینے سے پہلے گاڑی روان ہو چکی ہوگی۔	-3	
ووملتان جا چکی ہوگی۔	-4	
کیا عا کشته کما ب خرید چکی ہوگی؟	-5	
كيا انبول في اپناسيق يا وكرايا موكا؟	-6	
أنبول نے خط ڈال دیا ہوگا۔	1-7	
_1851625=123.5°	-8	
ووایتا سیتی یاد کر چکے ہوں گے۔	-9	
ای جان کھانا تیار کرچکی ہوں گی۔	-10	
عاطف نے شل نبیں کیا ہوگا۔	-11	
استادصا حب يبتى يرْها يكي بول مح؟	-12	
دادی جان کہانی سا یکی ہوں گی۔	-13	
	10.745	

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect	87
-5my576217	-15
الااخبارتين يزه يكامول ك-	-16
وواے اطلاع ٹیس کر چکا ہوگا۔	-17
Egyt Kelder of	-18
ووكيال خاركا وولا؟	-19
マーニリルを アルビメリ	-20

Passive Voice

فال ك بعد shall/will ع بعد shall/will اور المال ك تيرى قارم موقي -62- Passive Voice Future Perfect

ننی کے فقروں عن shall/will کے بعد not یعد shall/will کی اس کے مقروں عن shave been اور آس کے بعد فعل (Verb) کی تیسری قارم استعال کریں۔

مواليه فقرون على الا Shall/Will كوفائل (Subject) = يبلخ لكا كي اور آخر على سوالدنشان لكاس

Syntax:

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S + shall/will + have been + V (iii) + O. S + shall/will + not + have been + V (iii) + O. Shall/Will + S + have been + V (iii) + O?

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The letter will have been written.	خطائعا چاچا ہوگا۔
Coffee will have been taken.	- لئ پي چا چي مول

Tenses, Active & Pe	Many Force, Direct & Indirect
Hockey will have been	ای میل با چی دو کا- ای میل با چی دو کا-
played	ررزش کی با یکی دوگ -
Exercise will have been taken.	
The thief will have been	- 628 4 12 12 12
The rice will have been	چادل کدائے با چے دوں کے۔
eaten	بالله کی بدوک بیا چی جوگی۔
Atif will have been helped. Mangoes will have been	المان من المان
ought	

Example:

active: She will have loved me.

Passive: I shall have been loved by her.

Active: He will have eaten mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes will have been eaten by him.

Active: He will have given me a pen.

Passive: A pen will have been given to me by him

Active: She will have given me a ball

Passive: A ball will have been given to me by her.

Active: She will have taught me

passive: I shall have been taught by her

tive: She will have advised me

Passive: I shall have been advised by her.

Active: Zubair will have rebuked me.

Passive: I shall have been rebuked by Zubair.

Active: Atif will have liked Usman.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

Active: Usman will have been liked by Atif.

Active: She will have given me a ruler.

Passive: A ruler will have been given to me by her

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Active: Atif will have given me a blade.

passive: A blade will have been given to me by Aut

Active: Bilal will have taught me English

passive: I shall have been taught English by Bilal

Active: Mother will have ordered me.

passive: I shall have been ordered by mother

Active: Atif will have given us sweets.

Passive: We shall have been given sweets by Atif.

Ac ive: Huma will have given them bread

Pas ive: They will have been given bread by Huma

Active: He will have given Adeen a tip.

Passive: Adeen will have been given a tip by him.

Active: Sohail will have brought me a car.

Passive: I shall have been brought a car by Sohail.

Active: She will have given me a bicycle.

Passive: I shall have been given a bicycle by her.

Active: She will have brought me a gift.

Passive: I shall have been brought a gift by her.

Active: He will have brought me a ball.

Passive: I shall have been brought a ball by him.

Active: He will have given me a gun.

Passive: I shall have been given a gun by him.

Active: He will have brought me a cup.

Passive: I shall have been brought a cup by him.

Active: Atif will have brought me a copy.

Passive: I shall have been brought a copy by Atif.

Active: Asif will have given me a pen.

Passive: I shall have been given a pen by Asif.

Active:

Adeen will have brought a cup of coffee

Passive:

A cup of coffee will have been brought by

Adeen.

Active:

She will have given Atif a hankerchief.

Passive:

Atif will have been given a handkerchief by her.

Active:

Nobody will have opened the door.

Passive:

The door will not have been opened by anyone.

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

The boys will have plucked the flowers before the gardener comes.

The washerman will have ironed clothes before we 2. return.

He will have finished his work before the sun rises. 3.

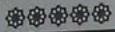
They will have said their prayer before the sun sets. 4.

They will have made a noise before the mother 5. comes.

Zubair will have started his factory before November 6. 2005.

He will have invited him. 7.

He will have prepared food before the guests come. 8.



PRESENT PERFECTCONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

فقرول كى بيجان:

Tenses, Active & Passive Vaice, Direct & Indirect

وت كاذ كر فرور ووا بي الي معلوم ووا ب كدكام بكودي عداد كرم إو الكريزى كِ نقر ع بن فائل ك بعد has been have been ك بعد الم

قادم ہوئی ہے۔

ام المان من المان المان

اس Tense کے جملوں میں مقررہ وقت (Point of Time) یا مقررہ درے (Period of Time) كاذ كرضرور بوتا ب اكر يمل ش وقت كاذ كرنا بوقة ووال Tense كايما كانتراك بالدوه Present Progressive كاجمليه وال

Syntax:

s +has/have+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

منفى اورسواله فقرے بنانے كاطريقة:

s +has/have + not + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

Has/Have +S +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time)?

نقرے میں دے ہوے has/have کورابعد hot نقرہ فنی بن جاتا ہے۔ Has/Have کونقرے کے شروع میں لگانے سے نقرہ سوالید بن جاتا ہے۔

We have been taking

ہمایک گھندے ورزش کردے ہیں۔

exercise for one hour.

Dr. Atif has been treating the

واكر عاطف كل عمريض كاعلاج كروباب-

patient since yesterday. اردوش نقرول کے آخرش رہا ہوں رہ عن مرقع والے سے اللہ جمل م

Adeen will have brought a cup of coffee. Active:

A cup of coffee will have been brought by Passive:

Adeen.

She will have given Atif a hankerchief Active:

Atif will have been given a handkerchief by her, Passive:

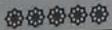
Nobody will have opened the door. Active:

The door will not have been opened by anyone Passive:

Exercise

Change into Passive Voice:

- The boys will have plucked the flowers before the gardener comes.
- The washerman will have ironed clothes before we 2. return.
- He will have finished his work before the sun rises. 3.
- They will have said their prayer before the sun sets. 4.
- They will have made a noise before the mother 5. comes.
- Zubair will have started his factory before November 6. 2005.
- He will have invited him. 7.
- He will have prepared food before the guests come. 8.



PRESENT PERFECTCONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

فقرول كى پيچان:

اردو می فقرول کے آخر میں رہا ہوں رہے جی ربی ہے وغیرہ آتا ہے لیکن ان جملوں میں iqbalkalmati.blogspot.com

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

وت كاذ كر فرور ووتا بالي معلوم ووتا بكركام بكودي عارى دارا وو ing عالے عالی کے بعد has been have been کا بعد اور کا اور

فائل ك بعد has been nave been يعذ على كاللي فادم كالم الم الله المان مع ردووت على since در مقرره مد على الم 16 for _(for two years) = اسرال (since 2002) = ،2002 أف

ال Tense کے جملوں میں مقررہ وقت (Point of Time) یا مقررہ مرب (Period of Time) كاذ كر ضرور موتا ب الرجيل عن وقت كاذ كرنت موتو ووال Tense كايل المارية المارة Present Progressive كاجمليموكا

Syntax:

s +has/have+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

منفى اورسواليفقر عبنان كاطريقه:

s +has/have + not + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

Has/Have +S +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time)?

نقرے ٹی دیے ہوے has/have کورابعد not اللہ فقرہ تی ان جائے۔ Has/Have کفقرے کے شروع ٹی لگانے سے فقرہ موالید بن جاتا ہے۔

ہم ایک گھندے ورزش کردے ہیں۔ We have been taking exercise for one hour. واكثر عاطف كل عريق كاعلان كردباب-Dr. Atif has been treating the patient since yesterday.

Tenses, Active	& Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
You have not been reading since evening.	تهام عني يزهد ع
Has she been bringing up the child for four years?	ياودچارسالول ع يح كى دورش كررى ب؟
Have they been combing their hair for ten minutes?	کیادودال منت سائے پالوں میں تھی کررہے بین؟
I have been playing hockey since my childhood	من این کھیں ہے ای کھیل و ابول ۔
He has been white-washing the house for these days	ووقين ان عد كان كي سقيد كي كرروا يه
Has he been teaching you since 2005?	المارة ال
She has been taking examination for two days	وودو وقول سے استحال و سے رسی ہے۔

معدديدويل خال عن بم ويكس كالالك الله على علا يك يعاط ي

Sohail has been working since morning.	-= 11/2 K= EUF
Sohail has not been working since morning.	- AND STREET
Has Sohail been working since morning?	いたとうしている。
Has Sohail not been working since morning?	『午りんがからこでしまり

ect & Indirect
8415/86 JUE
الم
アニャックトとこだいだけて
いたとうなったとうとして
らされてそのれてのみと
リテレングでないはこせけて
541568CECUE
いよりからなとどとして
e 141/16-601
いよりがないという
ng setulue Ede
اللي عياض رباع

92 Tenses, Active	& Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect
You have not been reading since evening.	تم شام عندل پذه د مجاور
Has she been bringing up the child for four years?	كياده چارسالول سے نيج كى پرورش كررى ب؟
Have they been combing their hair for ten minutes?	کیادہ وی منٹ سے اپنے بالوں می تقلمی کرد ہے بین؟ میں؟
I have been playing hockey since my childhood.	ين اپ جين سيا کي ميل د اون -
He has been white-washing the house for three days	ووقین ول سے مکالنا کی مقیدی کررہاہے۔
Has he been teaching you since 2005?	الياري 2005 عيد حاديا ہے؟
She has been taking examination for two days	وورو ونوں سے استحال دے رہتی ہے۔

مدرد زیل شال می جم دیکھیں کے کمالیک ہی جملے کی جملے کیے بنا کے ہیں۔

Sohail has been working since morning.	- ニャックスとどけ
Sohail has not been working since morning.	-EDITER EDE
Has Sohail been working since morning?	SENDER EDER
Has Schail not been working since morning?	المستل المالي المالي المرابع

Tenses, Active ix 1 assive voice, Dire	EE)
How long has Sohail been working for?	からしてくとこうび
How long has Sohail not been working for?	8年からかとこより
Why has Sohail been working since morning?	いたけんとこといれて
Why has Sohail not been working since morning?	できないからとこというとして
Where has Sohail been working since morning?	いたりかんいはことけ
Where has Sohail not been working since morning?	「今」からででいくことしま
How has Sohail been working since morning?	SCHOOL 300 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
How has Sohail not been working since morning?	いくしょうびょうちこせんしょ
Who has been working sind morning?	
Who has not been working since morning?	
What has Sohail been doi since morning?	
What has Sohail not been doing since morning?	الله المالي المرابع المالي المرابع الم

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the present perfect or the present perfect progressive tense:

- I (make) cakes for two hours.
- He (cut) down a tree since noon. 2
- We (live) here since 2005. 3.
- That pipe (leak) for a long time. 4.
- I (drive) for ten years. 5.
- It (snow) for three days. 6.
- You (play) all night. 7.
- He (speak) for an hour now. 8.
- We (shop) all evening 9.
- She (study) English for three years. 10
- I (walk) six kilo meters. 11.
- I (walk) for one hour. 12.
- He (sleep) since 8 o'clock. 13.
- Huma (make) Kabab. 14.
- We (write) letters. 15.
- We (write) for three hours. 16.
- The boy (eat) ice cream. 17
- He (eat) since I arrived. 18.
- I (work) for him for five years. 19.
- She just (say) him good-bye. 20.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- Atif has been working in this office for five years. 1.
- We have been repairing this cycle since noon. 2.
- He has been running for half an hour. 3.
- The dogs have been barking in the streets. 4.
- I have been opening my shop. 5.

Atif has been boiling an egg

You have been sitting idle since long.

The guests have been going since 6 o'clock.

It has been hailing since noon.

The oldman has crying for help since noon. 10

Translate the following into English:

الوركي علانا تاركروى --

تم پائی بے سے بی پڑھدے ہیں۔ ووقع کے ای فیل کیل رہے۔ -2

عائشدد يريكي عدمول ريء-

ووالك كفئ عظمانا كمارت إلى -

- 今からかりをこりんだり

ووكاني ويرع وت شائع كردباب-

كياعاطفكل عدال تكال دباع؟

كياا سادصا حيمن عاضر كالكارب يرى؟

تم دوج عآم كارب بو--10

-はそりらかこりはと -11

من دن ے بارتی ہوری ہے۔ -12

しこうしょくしないとうかとう -13

كياده تن كھنۇں كاب تاش كرد باب؟ -14

وه شام سے این بین کو خطالکھ رہی ہے۔

دودوبادے دفتر جارہاے۔ _16

يحالك او علول جاربين-_17

ده جين عنت كردباب _18

できったりまけることが -19

عاليات ير دوووع



Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the present perfect or the present perfect progressive tense:

- I (make) cakes for two hours.
- He (cut) down a tree since noon. 2.
- We (live) here since 2005. 3.
- That pipe (leak) for a long time. 4.
- I (drive) for ten years. 5.
- It (snow) for three days. 6.
- You (play) all night.
- He (speak) for an hour now. 8.
- We (shop) all evening. 9.
- She (study) English for three years. 10.
- I (walk) six kilo meters. 11.
- I (walk) for one hour. 12.
- He (sleep) since 8 o'clock.
- Huma (make) Kabab.
- We (write) letters.
- We (write) for three hours. 16.
- The boy (eat) ice cream. 17.
- He (eat) since I arrived. 18.
- I (work) for him for five years. 19.
- She just (say) him good-bye. 20.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- Atif has been working in this office for five years. 1.
- We have been repairing this cycle since noon. 2
- He has been running for half an hour. 3.
- The dogs have been barking in the streets. 4.
- I have been opening my shop. 5.

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect

- Atif has been boiling an egg.
- You have been sitting idle since long.
- The guests have been going since 6 o'clock.
- It has been hailing since noon.
 - The oldman has crying for help since noon.

Translate the following into English:

- مادو كفظ ع كفانا تياركردى ب-ام ياغ ي استن يزهد عالى-
 - ووضى باكانين كيلاب-
- عا تشدوييرے كيڑے دعوتی رہی ہے۔
 - ووالك كفيز ع كمانا كمارب يرا-
- اكرم ايك ماد عكول فيس جار با ب-
- وه كانى دري وتت شائع كررباب-
- كياعاطف كل صوال تكال دباع؟
- كياا ستادصا حب يسمن عاضرى لگار بين؟
 - تم دو عے آم کھارے ہو۔ -10
 - 一きかり」ではとり -11
 - عن دن ے بارش موری ہے۔ -12
 - しょころしょくとずしかとうかと -13
 - كياده تمن كهنول ع كتاب تلاش كردباب؟ -14
 - ووشام سے اپنی بین کو خط لکھر رسی ہے۔ -15
 - ووروماوے وفتر جارہاے۔ -16
 - يحالك اوت كول جاربين -17
 - دو بين عنت كرداب. _18
 - 一でこうがはいてこう
 - عالميكا عي عدوون



PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Active Voice

تقرول كى بيجان:

سروں میں اور ویس فقروں کے آخریس رہاتھا رہے تے ،ری تی و فیرو آتا ہے لیکن ال جملوں میں وقت کا ذکر غیر ور ہوتا ہے لیک معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کام پی ویک جاری رہاتھا۔

ing مع نقرے میں فائل کے بعد had been! had been عدد

فارم دوتی ہے۔ یتا نے کا طریقہ:

ناعل كي بعد had been كي بعد فعلى كان كارم كماته ping كان الله بوج - مقرره وت كي الله since كان الله بوج - مقرره وت كي الله for two years) دورمال = (for two years)_

اس Tense کے جملوں میں مقررہ وقت (Point of Time) یا مقررہ دے۔ (Period of Time) کاذکر ضرور ہوتا ہے اگر جملے میں وقت کاذکر شہوتو دوائی Tense کا جملہ موگا۔ میں نہ ہوگا بلکدوہ Past Progressive کا جملہ ہوگا۔

Syntax:

S +had+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

منفى اور واليفقر ، بنانے كاطريقه:

S +had + not + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

had +S +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time)?

فقرے میں دیے ہوئے had کورابد hou کا نے نقرہ فی بن جاتا ہے۔ کو کورابد مامالگانے سے فقرہ فی بن جاتا ہے۔ کوفقرہ موالیہ بن جاتا ہے۔

had been living here since 2003.	الم 2003م الماليد الماليد
He had been putting me off for 10 days.	دودت دوزے کے ال دہات
You had been reading that novel for two weeks.	تم دوافقوں عدوماول پر هدب تقر
It had not been raining since evening.	بارش شام عضى مورى كى-
Had he been solving the paper for one hour?	كياده ايك گفشت پرچدال كرد با تفا؟
Where had the children been playing since evening?	をきよりしましいることは
It had been blowing since 6 o'clock.	چے ہے مواجل رہی گی۔
They had been protesting for three hours.	ده تين گهنون ساحتان كرد ب سف
Government had been introducing reforms in the country for many months.	کُنْ یَوْں ہے حکومت ملک میں اصطلاحات نافذ ترری تھی۔

مندرجدذیل مثال میں ہم دیکھیں گے کہ ایک ہی جملے سے کی جملے کیے بنا علتے ہیں۔

I had been helping the poor	からりしとうないというというというと
for many years.	

しいいいいというというにはして
のないだといれたといりとうない
ای شی کی سالوں سے فریبوں کی مدفقان کررہا خا؟
ين كب عربيون كالدوكرد باقا؟
ين كب عربيون كالدونين كرد باقدا؟
ين كن سالول عقر يول كا مدد كيول كرديا قدا؟
یں کی سالوں سے فریوں کی مدو کیوں نہیں کررہا تھا؟
كون كى سالول عفريول كى مددكرد باتفا؟
كون كل سالوں سے فريوں كى مدونيس كرر باقدا؟

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the Past Perfect or the Past Perfect Progressive tense:

- 1. I (make) cakes for two hours.
- 2. He (cut) down a tree since noon.
- 3. We (live) here since 2005.

- That pipe (leak) for a long time.
- I (drive) for ten years.
- It (snow) for three days.
- 7. You (play) all night.
- 8. He (speak) for an hour now.
- 9. We (shop) all evening.
- 10. She (study) English for three years.
- 11. I (walk) six kilo meters.
- 12. I (walk) for one hour.
- 13. He (sleep) since 8 o'clock.
- 14. Huma (make) Kabab.
- 15. We (write) letters.
- 16. We (write) for three hours.
- 17. The boy (eat) ice cream.
- 18. He (eat) since I arrived.
- 19. I (work) for him for five years.
- 20. She just (say) him good-bye.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- He had been working for three hours.
- 2. It had been hailing since noon.
- We had been studying in this school since 2005.
- 4. I had been knocking at the door for three minutes.
- 5. They had been playing cricket since 8 o'clock.
- 6. I had been waiting for my friend for 3 hours.
- He had been ringing the bell since 6 o'clock.
- My mother had been reading the Holy Quran for two hours.
- I had been living in this house since 2005.
- 10. They had sitting there since evening.

Translate the following into English:

يس تين ون عرك فين جار باتقار

Tenses, Active & Passive عاطف كمنذ بحرا آب كانتكاد كررباتما ماشام علمانارى تى _ نے دوہ برے اُل دی دکھرے تھے۔ 「しり」多き二三十月 كيا كبرايك ماه عامتحان د عدماتها؟ -8 كالك كهندي بواجل ري تقي ؟ -7 مائشرات ع عاشة بناري تين -8 اىدىد كن عران ياكردور عقد -9 كالعدي = بتكنين ازار باقا؟ -10 ہم دو کھنٹوں سے گاڑی چلارے تھے۔ -11 اليردوير عريد يوك رباقار -12 کانی درے بارش ہوری تھی۔ -13 الجدع عافيار يزهر باتقار -14 دورون سے درزش جیل کررے تھے۔ -15 وه ایک ماه سے دوائی کھار ہاتھا۔ -16 ام بين عنت كرد ع تق -17 一きこりがかってき -18 كياده ايك ماه ع سكول حارباتها؟ -19 كاعران شام عكاكررماتها؟ -20

多多多多多

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Active Voice

فرول كى يجان:

اردوش فقرول كي آخر يس را موكارب موسك راي مول كي وغيره آتا بالكن ان

جلول على وقت كاذ كر مرور ووتاب ياالي معلوم وتاب كدكام يكوديك جارى را وكار ا مرین کے نقرے می فائل کے بعد shall/will have been کے بعد gling کے يان كاطريقة:

فاعل کے بعد shall/will have been یعدفعل کی چکی فارم کے ساتھ King کے بعد فعل کی چکی فارم کے ساتھ اشافہ ہوتا ہے۔مقررہ وقت کے لئے since اور مقررہ دے کے لئے for کا استعال کرتے ہیں۔مثال -(for two years) استال ع(since 1995) -، اعمال عاد العمال عاد العم

ای Tense کے جلوں می مقررہ وقت (Point of Time) یا مقررہ مت (Period of Time) كاذ كرفزور ووع عار يحل على وقت كاذ كرف ووا ال Tense كاجل عى درو الكروو Future Progressive كاجليدة -

Syntax:

S +shall/will +have+been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

منفى اورسواليه فقرب بنانے كاطريقه:

S +shall/will + not + have + been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of time/period of time).

Shall/Will +S + have +been+V(i)ing +O + since/for + (point of ime/period of time)?

فقرے عل دیے ہوے shall/will تفرر آبعد not کے نظرہ کی بن جاتا ہے۔

یے Tense ایسے کا موں کے لئے استعال کیا جاتا ہے جوز مانی مشتبل ٹی کسی مقررہ وقت با مقردودت علل جارى بول ع ليكن خم نيس بوع بول ع مثلًا

It will have been raining since evening.

الاس عارش مورى مولى_

same &	Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect	Tenses,
102 Tenses, Active &	- 上しれくかりはこきを	عة يں۔
We shall have been getting ready for an hour.	ہم تین دن سے کا م تین کرد ہے ہوں گے۔	Zahid will teaching the
We shall not have been working for three days.	PLUMENTE CLINE	hours.
Will the birds have been chirping since morning?	وچمپين شام سرزاد ساد بابوگا_	teaching t
He will have been punishing you since evening.		will Zahio
Huma will have been ironing the clothes for two hours.	ادو گھنٹوں سے کیڑے استری کردی ہوگی۔ گھنٹوں سے کیٹرے استری کردی ہوگی۔	teaching hours?
They will have been playing cricket for two hours.	وودو محفول سے کرکٹ کھیل رہے ہوں گے۔	Will Zahi teaching
He will have been taking exercise since evening.	ووشام عورزش كرد با موكار	hours? How lor
You will have been waiting for her since 4 o'clock.	しょくいろぼしき、46いす	How los
It will have been snowing	شام برفاری موری موگ _	have be
since evening. They will have been reading	ことしっているとのでの	Who w
I shall have been waiting for	في دو تحفول سائظار كرد بابول كا_	hours
two hours. They will have been	وداتوارے اے بیوتوف بنارے ہوں گا۔	5 1×
befooling him since Sunday.	iqbalkalmati.b	logspot.com

مدرجة إلى مثال في بم ويكس الكليك على على على يمل يك بنا كت يور

eaching the class for two	دابددو تمنول ب جماعت كويد دربادة
Zahid will not have been teaching the class for two hours.	زامِدو تحتول ب بهاعت كويس پر هار با بوگا۔
Will Zahid have been teaching the class for two hours?	کیازامدو گفتوں سے جماعت کو پڑھار ہاہوگا؟
Will Zahid have not been teaching the class for two hours?	کیا داہدود تھنٹوں سے بتماعت کوئیں پڑھارہا بوگا؟
How long will Zahid have been teaching the class for	ازابدكب يتماعت كوير حاربا بوكا؟
How long will Zahid not have been teaching the class for?	زاید کب سے جماعت کوئیس پر حارباہوگا؟ -
Who will have been teaching the class for two hours?	ون دو گفتۇل سے جماعت كوپۇھار باجوگا؟

10.1 Tenses, Active of	کون دو تھنٹوں سے جماعت کوئیس پڑھار ہاہوگا؟
Who will not have been teaching the class for two	
hours?	والمدود محتنول عكما كرد باءوكا؟
What will Zahid have been doing for two hours??	ابددو گفتوں سے کیائیس کررہا ہوگا؟
What will Zahid not have been doing for two house?	

Exercise

Put the verbs in brackets and change the sentences into the Future Perfect or the Future Perfect Progressive tense:

- I (make) cakes for two hours.
- He (cut) down a tree since noon.
- We (live) here since 2003. 3.
- That pipe (leak) for a long time. 4.
- I (drive) for ten years. 5.
- It (snow) for three days. 6.
- You (play) all night.
- He (speak) for an hour now. 8.
- We (shop) all evening. 9.
- She (study) English for three years. 10.
- I (walk) six kilo meters. 11.
- I (walk) for one hour. 12.
- He (sleep) since 8 o'clock. 13.
- Huma (make) Kabab. 14.

- We (write) letters.
- We (write) for three hours. 16.
- The boy (eat) ice cream. 17.
- He (eat) since I arrived. 18.
- I (work) for him for five years. 19.
- She just (say) hin, good-bye. 20.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- He will have been working for two hours.
- She will have been playing since evening.
- It will have been raining since 8 a.m. 3.
- The cattle will have been grazing since noon. 4.
- Birds will have been singing since early morning. 5.
- We shall have been watching the T.V for two hours.
- His dogs will have been barking for half an hour.
- His brother will have swimming in the river since sunset.
- She will have been sleeping for two hours. 9.
- It will have been hailing for twenty minutes.

Translate the following into English:

مال شام سے پودوں کو پائی دے رہا ہوگا۔ ووقین دن سے سکول نیس جاری ہوگی۔ عاطف كاني دير يتنكيس ازار بابوكا_ شازیر سے گیت گاری ہوگی۔ الونمازاداكررب،ولك_ دهدوسال يهال دهرب،ول ك_

- 15. We (write) letters.
- 16. We (write) for three hours.
- 17. The boy (eat) ice cream.
- 18. He (eat) since I arrived.
- 19. I (work) for him for five years.
- 20. She just (say) hin, good-bye.

Change into negative and interrogative:

- 1. He will have been working for two hours.
- 2 She will have been playing since evening.
- 3. It will have been raining since 8 a.m.
- 4. The cattle will have been grazing since noon.
- 5. Birds will have been singing since early morning.
- 6. We shall have been watching the T.V for two hours.
- His dogs will have been barking for half an hour.
 - His brother will have swimming in the river since sunset.
 - She will have been sleeping for two hours.
 - It will have been hailing for twenty minutes.

Translate the following into English:

مال شام سے پودوں کو پانی دے رہا ہوگا۔	-1
وہ تین دن ہے سکول نہیں جارہی ہوگی۔	-2
عاطف کافی در ہے پٹنگیں اڑار ہاہوگا۔	-3
شازین ہے گیت گارہی ہوگی۔	-4
الونمازاداكرر بيول ك_	-5
وه دومال سرمال س	-6

الم 2003ء الكالح ين يرور بروك _	-7
چیرای کانی در ہے گھٹی بجار ہا ہوگا؟	-8
وهو لی دو گفتوں سے کیڑے دھور ہا ہوگا۔	-9
ہم دو گھنٹوں سے ٹی وی د کھے رہے ہوں گے۔	-10
وہ میں سے اپنا سبق یاد کررہی ہوگی۔	-11
وہ منے سے اخبار نہیں پڑھ رہے ہوں گے۔	-12
بے کانی دیرے شور کردہے ہوں گے۔	-13
کیا تین ون سے بارش ہور بی ہوگی؟	-14
عائشہ فتہ بھرے کیڑے ی رہی ہوگی۔	-15
لوگ مج سے قرآن پاک کی تلادت کرد ہے ہوں گے۔	.16
وه بچین سے نماز پڑھ رہا ہوگا۔	_17
كياني ايك كفف على رب بول كي؟	_18
وه دوماه سے کام نیس کررہا ہوگا۔	_19
كيا ابوايك ماه سے دفتر جارے ہوں گے؟	_20
assive Voice Perfect Progressive	نوٹ:
نے یہ جمانہیں بنائے جائے لیکن گرامر کی روے بیمکن جملے ہیر	جال_ا
) - U - U - U - U - U - U - U - U - U -	

Revision of Tenses

نعل عال مطلق (Present Indefinite Tense): ال شان و verb ک کی قارم استعال كى جاتى باورسواليد بنانے كے لئے doldoes فقرے كثروع يس اور تى كے لئے م Lhe, she, it & does - جاتا کیاجاتا کے subject of not/does not لے استعال کرتے ہیں۔اور Do کوl, we, you, they کے گئے۔

Does/Do

Atif: Do you read English?

Akbar: Yes, I do.

Atif: Does Huma come to

your house?

Akbar: Yes, she comes

sometimes.

come to you?

come.

Atif: Do you stay in

Karachi?

Akbar: No, I stay in Lahore.

عاطف: كماتم الكريزي يرصة مو؟ ا کبر: ہاں' میں انگریزی پڑھتا ہوں۔ عاطف: كما بماتمهار عكر آتى ہے؟

اكبر: بال ده جمعي آتي ہے۔

عاطف: کیادوس موست بھی تہارے یا ک SU: 21

Akbar: Yes, others also كالريال ووست بحل ير عيال آت Akbar: Yes, others also

عاطف: كياتم كرا جي رية مو؟

ا كبر بنين ش لا بورد بهنا بول-

B

نعل حال جاری (Present Continuous Tense): اس کو بنانے کے گے

Subject کے بعد lis/are/am کی ing کی کا بعد Subject کی فارم لگائی جاتی ہے۔اور موالیہ کے لئے is/am/are شروع على اور منى کے لئے not کومادہ جلے ش is/am/are کے we, you, fare الاكالا am كاكد he, she, it is - جداور we, you, fare الاكالا على المالا العربية they کے لئے استعال کرتے ہیں۔

Is/Are/Am

Iqbal: Is this book you are

ا تبال: كيا يكى كتاب تم تلاش كردى مو؟

looking for?

Maria: Yes, this is it.

Igbal: Is Sadia reading the

same book?

Maria: No, that is different

one.

Iqbal: Are you not going to

market now?

Maria: No, I am not.

Iqbal: Is your father in

Government service.

Maria: No, he is a

businessman.

preparing for some

examination?

Maria: Yes, he is preparing

for the P.C.S.

ماريه: بان مين كتاب شن تلاش كرد بي بول_ ا تبال: کیاسعدیدای کتاب کویژه دی ہے؟

مار ہے: ہیں وہ دوسری کتاب ہے۔

ا قبال: كياتم اب بازار نبيل جارى مو؟

مارید: نبیس بیس از ارتبیس جار بی ہوں۔ ا قال: كما تمهار عد الدسر كارى المازم بين؟

مارية بين مير عددالدتاج بين-

اقبال: کیاتبہارابھائی کی استخان کی تیاری کردیا Jabal: Is your brother

مارىية: بال وه لي سئ اليس امتحان كي تياري كرد با

C

فل مال کمل (Present Perfect Tense): این شرا ادی افعال Has/Have فعل مال کمل (Present Perfect Tense): این شرا اداری می اور سوالی شرا می میلید اور منفی شرا می اور سوالی شرا می میلید اور منفی شرا کی میلید می میلید می

Has/Have

Sajid: Have you written any

ساجد كياتم نے ملى كوكوئى خطالعاب؟

letter to Salma?

Khan: Yes, I have written

خال: بال يس قراح للحاب-

to her.

ابد: کیااس نے تہارے خط کا اواب دیا ہے؟ Sajid: Has she replied to

your letter?

Khan: No, she hasn't.

خال بنیں اس نے نبیں دیا۔

Sajid: Have you taken your

ماجد: كياتم في كمانا كماليا؟

meals?

Khan: No, I had a heavy

خان بنیں میں نے سے کا تاشتر کانی کیا تھا۔

breakfast in the morning.

Sajid: Did you go to his

ماجد كياتم ال ككر ك تق؟

place?

Khan: No, I have yet to go.

غان بنيس الحكى بھاكوجاتا ہے۔

I

نعل حال ممل جاری (Present Perfect Continuous Tense): ای شی امدادی انعال Has been اور Have been بین اور دولت کام استعال بوتی ہے۔ منفی کے لئے ان کے درمیان not اور سوالیہ میں اس کوفقرہ کے شروع میں لکھتے ہیں اور وقت کے متعین کے لئے ان کے درمیان for استعال کر تربی

Has been/ Have been

Qasim: What have you

been doing since morning?

Khalid: I have been

reading this book since

morning.

Qasim: Has it been raining

here also since yesterday?

Khalid: Yes, it has been

raining, but intermittently.

Qasim: Has the water been

boiling for long?

boiling only for a little time.

خالد: یل من ہے ہے کاب بڑھ رہاہوں۔

قام: تم ع على كرد بهو؟

قاسم: كياكل سے يہاں بھى بارش بورى ب

خالد: بال بوراى بيروك وكركر

قاسم: كياماني كافي در _ أيل رما _؟

خالد بنہیں ابھی تھوڑی در ہے بی اُبل رہا ہے۔ Khalid: No, it has been

Important Points

حب ذيل جملون كوبغورد يكهي

You are writing a letter.

You have written a letter.

تم خطالهور بي مو-न स्विष्ठि डि.१-

(Interrogative) جلول میں اس طرح بدلا جا سکتا ہے۔

(Negative)

(Interrogative)

1. You are not writing a 1. Are you writing a letter? letter.

2. You have not written a 2. Have you written a letter. letter?

آب نے دیکھا کہ تمام جملوں کوشفی جملہ میں بدلنے کے لئے معاول فعل are, have کے بعد not جوڑ تا ہے ۔ ای طرح سوالیہ جملوں میں معاون فعل are, have جملے کے شروع یں آ گئے ہیں۔ اس طرح ہے ہمیں معلوم ہو گیا کہ Present Continuous Tense اور Present Perfect Tense میں ہے تمام جملوں سے منفی اور سوالیہ جملے آسانی سے بنائے طاعة بن-

اب Present Indefinite Tense کاٹال کیے۔

You write a letter.

1- تمایک خط لکھتے ہو۔

I read English.

2- میں انگریزی پاهتا ہوں۔

اب ان کے منفی اور سوالیہ جملوں کود مکھتے۔ (Negative)

(Interrogative)

- 1. I do not write a letter. 2. Do you write a letter?
- I do not read English.Do I read English? و یکھتے ذکورہ بالا جملوں میں Do الگ سے جوڑا گیا ہے۔ اگر Tense میں Do ما Does جوڑ دیا جاتا ہے۔ تب وہ منفی یا سوالیہ بن جاتے ہیں Do كا استعال جمع فاعل كے ساتھ اور Does کاوا صدفاعل کے ساتھ ہوتا ہے۔

زاداای (Past Tense)

فعل اضي مطلق (Past Indefinite Tense): اس مصلق (verb کی دوسری فارم استعال كرتے بيں - سواليد كے لئے Did استعال كرتے بيں اور منفى كے لئے Did not اور verb كى بيلى فارم استعال كرتے بيں۔ .

Did

Teacher: Did you get up

استاني: كياتم كل جلدي أتفين؟

early yesterday?

Has been/ Have been

Qasim: What have you

been doing since morning?

Khalid: I have been

reading this book since

morning.

Qasim: Has it been raining

here also since yesterday?

Khalid: Yes, it has been

raining, but intermittently.

Qasim: Has the water been

boiling for long?

boiling only for a little time.

تام : ق ع كاكرر به و؟

خالد: ين ع ي كابير هرباءول-

قاسم: كياكل سے يہاں بھى بارش ہورى ہے؟

فالد: بال مورى بيرزك ذكر

قاسم: كياياني كافي در عائل رباع؟

خالد بنیس ابھی تھوڑی در ہے بی آئل رہا ہے۔ Khalid: No, it has been

Important Points

حب ذیل جملوں کو بغور دیکھتے

You are writing a letter.

You have written a letter.

تم خطالهور بي بو_ تم خطاكه يحديو_

(Interrogative) جملوں میں اس طرح بدلا جاسکتا ہے۔

(Negative)

(Interrogative)

- 1. You are not writing a 1. Are you writing a letter? letter.
- You have not written a 2. Have you written a letter. letter? www.igbalkalmati.blog

آب نے دیکھا کہ تمام جملوں کو منفی جملہ میں بدلنے کے لئے معاول فعل are, have کے بعد not جوڑ تا پڑتا ہے۔ ای طرح سوالیہ جملوں میں معاون فعل are, have جملے کے شروع یں آ گئے ہیں۔اس طرح ہے ہمیں معلوم ہو گیا کہ Present Continuous Tense اور Present Perfect Tense میں سے تمام جلوں سے منفی اور سوالیہ جملے آسانی سے بنائے طاعة بزرار

ابPresent Indefinite Tense کاٹال کیجے۔

You write a letter.

1- تمالك خط لكهة بو_

I read English.

2- يس انگريزي ير هتا مول -

اب ان کے منفی اور سوالیہ جملوں کود مکھتے۔

(Interrogative)

(Negative)

I do not write a letter. 2. Do you write a letter?

I do not read English. 4. Do I read English? د یکھے ذکورہ بالا جملوں میں Do الگ ہے جوڑا گیا ہے۔ اگر Tense میں Do Does جوڑ دیا جاتا ہے۔ تب وہ منفی یا سوالیہ بن جاتے ہیں Do کا استعال جمع فاعل کے ساتھ اور Does کاواحدفاعل کے ساتھ ہوتا ہے۔

زاھای (Past Tense)

فعل ماضى مطلق (Past Indefinite Tense): اس میں verb کی دوسری قارم استعمال كرتے بيں _ سواليہ كے لئے Did استعال كرتے بيں اور منفى كے لئے Did not اور verb كى ليكى فارم استعال كرتے ہيں۔

Did

Teacher: Did you get up

استانى كياتم كل جلدى أفيس؟

early yesterday?

Nadia: Yes, madam, I got

up early.

Teacher: Did you have

bread and butter?

Nadia: Yes madam, I did.

Teacher: Did Rani come to

you at noon?

Nadia: No, she didn't.

Teacher: Did you write this

essay at night?

but my brother did.

استانى: كياتم في وغلى دوني اور محسن كهايا؟

نادر في مال محرّ مه شي جلدي أتحى -

ناديد: في بال محرّ من في كالا-

استانى: كيارانى تبارے ياس دد پركوآ أن تى؟

ناديه اليس وه الكلي آكي

استاني: كيارات كوتم في يعضمون لكها تها؟

بعائى نے لکھا

نعل ماضی جاری (Past Continuous Tense): اس ش المادی افعال was/were استعال کے بی ادر تنی کے لئے wasn't حوالیہ عل we. Were ルピーン とし、he, she, it was しょこめからかwas/were you, they کے استعال کرتے ہیں۔

Was/Were

Teacher: Were you out for

shopping yesterday?

Rana: Yes, sir, I was.

Teacher: Were you not

reading a book while

رانا: بى بال صاحب: يى بازار كياتقا_ استاد: كياتم على حلي كتاب بيس يرهدب P. 35

استاد: كياتم كل بازار كي تتيج؟

walking? www.iqbalkalmati.blo Rana: Yes sir, I was

reading a book while

walking.

Teacher: Was Sadia also

reading while walking?

Rana: No, she was just

listening.

استاد: کیاتبارے گھر ش تباری پھو پھی گاری Teacher: Was your aunt

singing at your house?

Rana: No, it was my sister.

Kashif: Were you studying

English?

Saeed: Yes, we were

learning English.

رانا: بى بال جناب: يى چلتے چلتے بى كتاب پۇھدىما تھا۔

استاد: كياسعدية بهي جلتے چلتے پڙھر ہي تھي؟

رانا: نبیل وه صرف شن ربی تقی ۔

رانا: نبیس میری بهن گار بی تقی _ - نگاه

كاشف: كياتم الكاش پڙهد ۽ تھا؟

سعید: ہاں ہم انگلش سیکھ رہے تھے۔

G

نغل ماضی مکمل (Past Perfect Tense): اس میں امدادی افعال had کو استعمال کرتے میں منفی میں had not اور سوالیہ میں had کو فقرے کے شروع میں لگاتے ہیں۔

Had

Kamal: Had you not gone

to cinema?

Sofia: No, I had not.

Rana: Had he closed the

shop?

Sadia: Yes, he had.

كمال: كياتم سينمانيس گئے تھے؟

صوفیہ بنیں میں سینمانہیں گیا۔ رانا: کیاوہ دوکان بند کر چکا تھا؟

معدیہ: ہاں وہ دوکان بنڈ کر چکا تھا۔ www.iqbalkalmati.blogsp Rana: Had he not met you

till yesterday?

Sadia: No, he hadn't.

Rana: Had you not gone to

play yesterday?

Saeed: No, I had not gone

to play yesterday.

رانا: كياوه آپ كوكل تكنيس ملائقا؟

سعد په بنہیں و وکل تک مجھے نہیں ملاتھا۔ رانا کیاتم کل کھلے نہیں گئے تھے؟

معد بنیں میں کل کھلے نبیں گیا تھا۔

Н

نعل ماضی ممل جاری (Past Perfect Continuous Tense): اس شرامدادی فعل Had been استعال کرتے ہیں اور verb کی ing والی فارم استعال کرتے ہیں منفی کے لے had not been ور والیہ میں had فقرہ کے شروع میں لگاتے ہیں اور وقت کی مدت بتائے کے لئے since اور for استعال کرتے ہیں۔

Had been

Rafiq: Had you been رفيق: كياتم كل يجفيك دو كھنے سے پڑھرے studying for last two hours yesterday?

Attiq: Yes, because I had been planning to watch a movie after finishing my work.

منتق بال كيونكه مين اينا كام ختم كر كے فلم ويجحف كااراده كرر باتقار

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رفیق کین تمہارے ساتھ عاطف بھی کیوں پڑھ Rafig: But, why Atif also had been studying with رباها؟ you?

Attiq: Because, he had also been insisting on going with me for the film.

عتیق: کیوں کہ وہ بھی میرے ساتھ فلم جانے کے لخ ضد كرر ما تقا۔

was saying that you had ہے کے دوستوں کے ساتھ کھو شنے کا پروگرام بنارے been planning to go out with some friends.

رفیق: مرتمهاری والده صاحبه تو کهدری تقیس که تم

had been planning something of the sort, but later we changed our programme.

عتیق: بال سلے ہم ایبائی کھیوں رہے تھ کر Attiq: Yes, previously we بعديس پروگرام بدلا۔

Important Points

اب ہم Past Tense کے سب جملوں سے منفی اور سوالیہ جملے بنا سکتے ہیں۔اس کا طریقہ وہ ک ہے جو پہلے بیان کیا جاچکا ہے۔ Past Indefinite Tense میں did معاون فعل يرهاياجاتا ہے۔

Past Perfect שש was, were Past Continuous Tense had میں had کے بعد منفی جملوں میں not بڑھ جاتا ہے۔ ای طرح سوالیہ جملوں میں میں معاون فعل had بالفار had جملوں میں سب سے پہلے استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں۔مثلاً

Did I eat bread and Neg: I did not eat bread Int: butter? and butter.

تمایک کتاب پڑھدے تھے۔

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Affir: You were reading a

book

Were you reading a Int: You were not reading Neg:

book? a book.

تم نے ایک کتاب یو ھالھی۔ You had read a book. Affir:

Had you read a Int: You had not read a Neg:

book? book

Affir: You had been reading a ترو گھنٹے سے کتاب پڑھ دے تھے۔ book since two hours.

Neg: You had not been Int: Had you been

reading a book since

reading a book since two hours. two hours?

زمانة متعقبل (Future Tense)

(1) فعل مستقبل مطلق (Future Indefinite Tense): الل بين الدادي فعل will/shall ستعال کرتے ہیں اور منفی کے لئے will/shall کے بعد not الگاتے ہیں جبکہ سوالیہ میں

will/shall فقرہ کے شروع میں لگاتے ہیں۔اور shall کو we اور ا کے ساتھ استعال کرتے ہیں جَدِ الله کو l, we, he, she, it, they کو ا

Shall/Will

Rashid: Will you play?

Atif: No, I won't.

Rashid: Will you come

tomorrow?

راشد: کیاتم کھیلو گے؟ عاطف نہیں میں نہیں کھیلوں گا. راشد: كياتم كل آؤك؟

5 UST 6 UL - 11 U

راشد كيام رائت كويرال فهروك؟

عالف الأن شي والأل حادُ ل ألا

راشد: کیاتم جعدگورانات مو کے؟

Atif: Yes, I'll come.

Rashid: Will you stay here

tonight?

Atif: No, I'll go back.

Rashid: Will you see Rana

on Friday?

عاطف بنین ش گریرتمباراانظار کرول گا۔ Atif: No, I'll wait for you at

home.

J

(2) فعل مستقبل جاری (Future Continuous Tense): اس شرا امدادی فعل الله (2) فعل ستقبل جاری (Future Continuous Tense): اس شرا امدادی فعل الله (2) be/shall be استعال ہوتے ہیں۔ verb کی gill/shall الله فقر الله (علیہ منفی میں will/shall کے بعد الله الله الله (علیہ منفی میں will/shall) اور اس کے بعد علال تے ہیں اور حوالیہ میں will/shall فقر اس کے بعد علال تے ہیں۔

Shall be/Will be

Nadeem: Will you he in the

train at this time tomorrow?

Sohail: Yes, I'll be bout to

reach Jhelum at this time.

Nadeem: Shall we not be

playing match at this time?

Sohail: Yes, of course we'll

be.

Nadeem: Shall we be

coming to Lahore again and

again?

ندیم: کیاتم کل ای وقت گانگ شر کرد ہے دو گے؟

سهيل: بال بين اس وقت المراق راءول كا-

ندیم: کیا ہم کل اس وقت تی نبیس کھیل ہے میں جس

سيل بالناس وقت بم التي تحيل رب ول

でとしていこでは、100mmのでは

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Sohail: No, we won't be.

میل بنین ہم یار بارٹیں آتے رہیں گے۔

K

Shall have/Will have

Sadia: Will she have gone?

Rabia: No, she wouldn't

have.

Sadia: Will you be back

from Multan by next month?

Rabia: Yes, I should be

back by then.

Sadia: You will have taken

your test by this time

tomorrow?

Rabla: Yes, an important

chapter of my life would be

OVET.

Sadia: Will you have

passed tenth class

examination by the next

year?

سعدیہ: کیاوہ جا چکی ہوگی؟ رابعہ: نبیس وہ نبیس جا چکی ہوگی۔

معدیہ: کیاتم الکے مہینے تک ملتان ہے آ جگی ہو گ

رابعہ: ہال تب تک وہاں ہے آ چی ہوں گی۔

سعدیہ:کل اس وفت تک تم امتحان دے چکی ہو گ۔

رابعہ: ہاں میں اپنی زندگی کا ایک اہم باب ختم کر پھی ہوں گی۔

معدیه: کیاتم الکے سال دسویں پاس کرچکی : د گی؟

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Rabia: Yes, I should have

passed it by that time.

Sadia: Will the elections be

over by March?

Rabia: Yes, the elections will have completed by

March

Sadia: Will your brother

have returned from

Canada?

Rabia: No, he would not

have.

رابعة بال من تب تك ال ياس كريكى جول

معديه: كياا متخابات مارج تك بو يكي بول

رابعہ: ہاں امتخابات مارچ تک ہوجا تھں گے۔

معدية: كياتمبارا بهائي كينيزات آجابوگا؟

رابعه بنیس وہبیں آ چکے ہوں گ

(4) فعل متنتبل کمبل جاری (Future Perfect Continuous Tense): ای ش الدادي تعلى المراق shall/vill have been المناس المرت بن اور منى كے لئے will/shall have کے بعد not کے بین جک سالے ٹن will/shall کوفقرہ کے شروع میں استعال کرتے میں۔اورverb کی ingel والی فارم استول کرتے میں۔ای وقت کے متعین کے لئے since اور for استعل كرتے بل-

> Shall have been/Will have been بشارت: كماتم كل اس وقت ورے اور ي

Basharat: Will you have

been sleeping tomorrow at

this time?

Naveed: No, probably I shall have been studying at

this time?

Basharat: And, what will your brother, Sajid have been doing?

Naveed: He will have been preparing to leave for Lahore.

Basharat: Will the policeman have been interrogating the pick-pocket at this time?

Naveed: No, he will have

been on his round.

نويد بنيس شايديس اس وقت پاهر ما مول كا؟

بشارت: اورتمهارا بهائي ساجد كياكرر با بوگا؟

نوید دولا ہورجانے کی تیاری کررہاہوگا۔

بشارت: کیااس وفت سپاہی جیب کتر ہے ہے یو چھتا چھ کرر ہاہوگا؟

نوید نہیں وہ گشت کرر ہاہوگا۔

Important Points

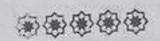
الیکن آگر They, You, He, She کااور Will کااور They, You, He, She وغیرہ کے ساتھ (1) ا will not play کااستعال ہوتا ہے۔ تو وہاں کچے ارادے کا مطلب لگاتا ہے۔ جیسے shall (2) استعال ہوتا ہے۔ اور اس کے ارادے کا مطلب اس طرح ہے۔ (۱) میں (2) You shall not return tomorrow.

نے کل نہ کھیلنے کا ارادہ کیا ہے۔ یا میں کل یا لکل نہ کھیلوں گائم قطعی نہیں لوٹو گے۔ ای طرح ذیل کے جملوں کو ذہم نشین سیجئے۔

- 1- I will succeed or die in the attempt.
- 2- You shall finish with your work before you leave the office
- 3- He shall obey, whether he likes it or not.

- میں یا تو کا میاب ہوجاؤں گایا کوشش
 کرتے مرجاؤں گا۔
 حمیمیں دفتہ ہے چھٹی کرنے ہے مہلمانا
- 2- تمہیں دفتر ہے چھٹی کرنے ہے پہلے اپنا کام فتم کرنا ہوگا۔
 - 3- وه چاہے نہ چاہے اسے حکم ضرور ما لنا پڑے گا۔

نوے: بول جال کی زبان میں will کا بی ایش استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ اور اختصارے کام لیاجاتا ہے یعنی will کو subject pronouns ہوں کے ماکر پڑھتے ہیں۔ مثلاً We'll, He'll, کو won't کی استعمال کر won't کے استعمال Won't کے ماکن will کی استعمال کر won't کے ماکن سے ہیں۔



Change of Voice

نعل معروف (Active Voice) سے فعل ججبول (Passive Voice) بیل بر لئے وقت مندرجہ ذیل باتوں کا خیال کھیں۔

1 ویسے تو تمام بارہ کے بارہ Passive Voice کے Tenses ممکن ہیں گیان عام طور کے پر Passive Voice کے اور Passive Voice کی بارہ کے جاتے ہیں۔ لیعنی کا محاصل کے اور Passive Voice کی جول (Passive Voice) بنا کے جاتے ہیں۔ لیعنی Passive Voice کی اس مجھول کی تیمر کی فارم استعمال ہوتی ہے۔

2 متمام جملوں میں اہدادی فعل بدلنے سے زبانہ بدل جاتا ہے۔

1 کی جملوں میں اہدادی فعل بدلنے سے زبانہ بدل جاتا ہے۔

1 کی محاول میں اہدادی فعل معرفہ کی تیمر کی فعلو کی حالت استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

2 مارک معرفہ کی اس Pronoun موتو اس کی مفعولی حالت استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

3 میں کوئی دشواری شہو۔

3 کی جیان کی ہے وال کی بچھان کی شہولی دشواری شہو۔

3 کی محاول کی بچھان کی کوئی دشواری شہو۔

1. Indefinite Tense

He writes a letter. Active: (Present) A letter is written by him. Passive: Active: He wrote a letter. (Past) Passive: A letter was written by him. Active: He will write a letter. (Future) A letter will be written by him. Passive: 2. Continuous Tense

Active: He is writing a letter. (Present)

Passive: A letter is being written by him.

Active: He was writing a letter. (Past)

Passive: A letter was being written by him.

Active: He will be writing a letter. (Future)

passive: A letter will be being written by him.

3. Perfect Tense

Active: He has written a letter.

(Present)

passive: A letter has been written by him.

Active: He had written a letter.

(Past)

passive: A letter had been written by him.

Active: He will have written a letter.

(Future)

Passive: A letter will have been written by him.

يادر تحين:

Voice بدلنے کے لئے یعن فاعل کی جگہ مفعول کو بدلنے کے لئے دو چیزوں کا خیال مطنا

اشد ضروری ہے۔

(i) کیمی جملے میں فاعل کومفعول اور مفعول کو فاعل بنا دیا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے عاطف (فاعل) نے آصف کو مارا۔ .Atif hit Asif تعلی متعدی میں بیہ وجائے گا۔ آصف، عاطف کے ذریعہ مارا گیا۔ .Asif was killed by Atif

(ii) فعلی کشکل بدل جاتی ہے۔ لیعنی کی بھی زمانہ (Tense) میں اس کا تعلی Participle میں اس کا تعلی اس کا تعلی اور دوسرے میں بدل جاتا ہے جینے do, doing دوسرے اس بدل کر do, doing دوسرے اس کے ساتھ ایک معاول تعلی معاول تعلی معروف (ii) (Active Voice) کو فعل دیل میں دوف (Active Voice) کو فعل محروف (Passive Voice) کو فعل مجدول (Passive Voice) میں بدلنے کی مثالیس دی گئی ہیں۔

1. Present Indefinite Tense

فاعل کے بعد is/are/am اور پھر تعلی کی تیسری فارم ہولگانے ہے۔مثلا:

Active: She helps the poor.

Passive: The poor are helped by her.

Active: He likes mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are liked by him.

Active: He makes tea.

Passive: Tea is made by him.

Active: She invites me.

Passive: I am invited by her.

Active: She does not tell me.

Passive: I am not told by her.

Active: Do I post her the letter?

Passive: Is the letter posted her by me?

2. Past Indefinite Tense

فاعل کے بعد was/were اور پھرفعل کی تیسری فارم لگانے ہے۔مثلاً:

Active: We took food.

Passive: Food was taken by us.

Active: She washed the car.

Passive: The car was washed by her.

Active: Sohail bought books.

Passive: Books were bought by Sohail.

Active: He washed clothes.

Passive: Clothes were washed by him.

Active: They did not see a tiger.

Passive: A tiger was not seen by them.

Active: Did I eat mangoes?

Passive: Were mangoes eaten by me?

3. Future Indefinite Tense

فاعل کے بعد shall be/will be اوراس کے بعد فعل کی تیسر ک فارم لگاتے مثلاً:

Active: He will take tea.

Passive: Will be taken by him.

Active: We shall read the newspapers.

Passive: The newspaper will be read by us.

Active: She will write a letter.

Passive: A letter will be written by her.

Active: She will help me.

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passive: I shall be helped by her.

Active: We shall not build a house.

passive: A house will not be built by us.

Active: Who will play cricket.

passive: By whom will cricket be played?

4. Present Continuous Tense

فاعل کے بعد is/are/am کے بعد being اور پھر فعل کی تیسری قارم لگاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

Active: He is playing chess.

Pasive: Ches is being played by him.

Active: He is doing his work.

Passive: His work is being done by him.

Active: Huma is washing dishes.

Passive: Dishes are being washed by Huma.

Active: She is inviting me.

Passive: I am being invited by her.

Active: They are not taking tea.

Passive: Tea is not being taken by them.

Active: Why are they knocking at the door?

Passive: Why is the door being knocked at by them?

5. Past Continuous Tense

فاعل کے بعد was/were کے بعد being اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہیں۔مثلاً:

Active: She was making tea.

Passive: Tea was being made by her.

Active: He was writing a letter.

Passive: A letter was being written by him.

Active: Atif was taking tea.

Passive: Tea was being taken by Atif.

Active: We were playing cricket.

Passive: Cricket was being played by us.

Active: She was eating apples.

Passive: Apples were not being eaten by her.

Active: Was Sohail telling a lie.

Passive: Was a lie being told by Sohail?

6. Future Continuous Tense

فاعل کے بعد will/shall کے بعد being اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہیں۔مثلاً:

Active: They will be writing a letter.

Passive: A letter will be being written by them.

Active: We shall be reading the books.

Passive: The books will be being read by us.

Active: Atif will be taking tea.

Passive: Tea will be being taken by Atif.

Active: He will be telling a lie.

Passive: A lie will be being told by him.

7. Present Perfect Tense

فاعل کے بعد has/have been اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

Active: He has done his work.

Passive: His work has been done by him.

Active: Atif has eaten rice.

Passive: Rice has been eaten by Atif.

Active: He has taken tea.

Passive: Tea has been taken by him.

Active: I have helped him.

Passive: He has been helped by me.

Active: Umar has not shut the door.

Passive: The door has not been shut by Umar.

Active: How have you started the car?

Passive: How has the car been started by you?

8. Past Perfect Tense

فاعل کے بعد had been اور پیرفعل کی تیسری فارم لگاتے ہے۔ مثل:

Active: I had invited my friend.

passive: My friend had been invited by me.

Active: We had told him.

Passive: He had been told by us.

Active: Kashif had taken tea.

Passive: Tea had been taken by Kashif.

Active: Aisha had made food.

Passive: Food had been made by Aisha.

Active: They had not done their work.

Passive: Their work had not been done by them.

Active: Why had he beaten her?

Passive: Why had she been beaten by him?

9. Future Perfect Tense

فاعل کے بعد shall have been will have been اور پیرفعل کی تیری

通過二年三日1日

Active: They will have taken food.

Passive: Food will have been taken by them.

Active: He shall have bought apples.

Passive: Apples will have been bought by him.

Active: She will have taken tea.

Passive: Tea will have been taken by her.

Active: We will have finished work.

Passive: Work will have been finished by us.

Active: They shall not have played cricket.

Passive: Cricket will not have been played by them.

Active: Will He have cleaned the rooms?

Passive: Will the rooms have been cleaned by him?

تمام Passive Voice کے Penses فارمولوں کی صورت میں:

Indefinite

S + is/ are/ am + V (iii) + O. (Present)

S + was/ were + V (iii) + O. (Past)

S + will be/ shall be + V (iii) + O. (Future)

Progressive

S + is/ are/ am + being + V (iii) + O. (Present)

S + was/ were + being + V (iii) + O. (Past)

S + shall be/ will be + being + V (iii) + O. (Future)

Perfect

S + have/ has + been + V (iii) + O. (Present)

S + had + been + V (iii) + O. (Past)

S + Shall/ Will + have + been + V (iii) + O. (Future)

Perfect Progressive

S + have/ has + been being + V (iii) + since/ for + point of time/period of time. (Present)

S + had + been being + V (iii) + since/for + point of time/period of time. (Past)

S + shall/ will + have been being + V (iii) + since/ for + point of time/period of time.

- (Future)

Explanation

ورج بالافارمولوں میں S لیحنی فاعل (subject) سے مرادوہ لفظ ہے جس پر کام واقع ہوا ہے کیونکہ Passive Voice میں Active Voice کے Object کو فاعل بنا کر استعال کرتے ہیں اگر بھی Active Voice میں دومفعول ہوں یعنیٰ ایک جاندارادردوسرا بے جان تو آپ جاندارکو Passive Voice کا فاعل بنائیں۔

· Passive Voice کا کوئی بھی جملہ ہواس میں اصل فعل کی تیسری فارم استعال ہوتی ہے۔Tense بدلتے وفت ہم تیسری فارم کوئیس چھیٹراجا تا بلکہ صرف امدادی فعل کو بدلتے ہیں۔

- (1) فاعل کے بعد are/ am کے بعد اگر تعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو ہے Present (1) Passive Voice کا Indefinite جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
 - (2) فاعل کے بعد was/ were کے بعد اگرفعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Past (2) Passive Voice Indefinite جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (3) فاعل کے بعد shall/ will کے بعد be کے بعد shall/ will کے بعد lbe کے بعد passive Voice کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Passive Voice کا Indefinite جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (4) فاعل کے بعد آگر is/ are/ am اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Present Progressive کا Passive Voice جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (5) فاعل کے بعد اگر was/ were کے بعد being اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Passive Voicely Past Progressive جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (6) فاعل کے بعدا گرshall be/ will be کے بعد being اور پیر فعل کی تیسر کی فارم ہوتو یہ Passive Voicel Future Progressive جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (7) فاعل کے بعد اگر have/ has کے بعد been اور پھر فعل کی تیسر کی فارم ہو تو ہے Present Perfect کا Passive Voice جملہ ہوتا ہے۔
- (8) فاعل کے بعد اگر had کے بعد been اور پھر فعل کی تیسری فارم ہوتو یہ Past (8) Passive Voice Perfect بھا ہوتا ہے۔
- (9) فاعل کے بعداگر shall/ will کے بعد have been اور پھر فعل کی تیسر کی فارم ہوتو ہے Passive Voicel Future Perfect جملہ ہوتا ہے۔

نوف: اگرچه Perfect Progressive کی استعال بہت ہی تایاب ہے لیکن گرامر کی روے بیمکن جملے ہیں۔

麻麻麻麻麻"

How to Identify Passive Voice Sentence?

اب مندرجہ ذیل جملوں کوغور سے پڑھیں کہ Passive Voice اردو کے جملوں کی کیا بیجان ہے اور اے انگریزی میں کس طرح لکھتے ہیں۔ یہ جملے بہت ہی آسان ہوجا کیں گے اگر آپ یہ نوے کریں کہ جملوں میں تبدیلی کس طرح کی جاتی ہے۔ کیونکہ فعل کی اصل حالت کوتو بر لتے نہیں صرف بر Tense میں امدادی فعل کوتبدیل کرنے سے نیا Tense اور نیا جملاک جاتا ہے۔ آپ ای رتیب کے جملے خود بنانے کی کوشش کیجئے۔ کیونکہ پہلے تین جملے Indefinite کے ہیں۔ پھر تین جملے Progressive کے ہیں اور پھر تین جلے Perfect کے ہیں۔

مندرجہ ذیل میں اُردو اور انگلش میں تمام Passive Voice کے Passive ک پیجان کی خاطر مختلف مثالیں وی گئی ہیں تا کہ آپ کی اچھی طرح ہے مشق اور پیجان ہو سکے۔

Example (i)

We are invited.

We were invited.

We shall be invited.

We are being invited.

We were being invited.

We shall be being invited.

We have been invited.

We had been invited.

We shall have been

invited.

ہمیں دعوت دی جالی ہے۔ ہمیں دعوت دی گئی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جائے گی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جار ہی ہے۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جار ہی تھی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جارہی ہوگی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جا چکی ہے۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جا چکی تھی۔ ہمیں دعوت دی جا چکی ہوگی۔

Example (ii)

اى طرح مندرجه بالامثال يرغوركري

Atif is helped.

Atif was helped.

Atif will be helped.

Atif is being helped.

Atif was being helped.

Atif will be being helped.

Atif has been helped.

Atif had been helped.

Atif will have been helped.

عاطف کی مدد کی جاتی ہے۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جائے گی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارہ تی ہے۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارہ تی تھی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارہ تی ہوگی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارہ تی ہوگی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جارہ تی تھی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جا چکی تھی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جا چکی تھی۔ عاطف کی مدد کی جا چکی تھی۔

Example (iii)

We are waited for.

We were waited for.

We shall waited for.

We are being waited for.

We were being waited for.

We shall be being waited

for.

We have been waited for.

We had been waited for.

We shall have been

waited for.

ماراانظارکیاجاتاہے۔ ماراانظارکیاگیا۔ ماراانظارکیاجائےگا۔ ماراانظارکیاجاہےگا۔

ماراانظار كياجار باتفا_

नाता द्वार्या देवा

ماراانظار کیا گیا ہے۔ ماراانظار کیا جاچکا تھا۔

الالتظاركياجا يكادوكا

How to change Active Voice into Passive Voice ہم سے تفصیل سے سے کھ چکے ہیں کے Active Voice کے جملوں Passive Voice جلوں میں کیے تبدیل کیا جاتا ہے آئے اب مذید مثالوں کے ذریعے اس کو پھر دیکھتے ہیں۔ Example (i)

He like mangoes. Active:

Mangoes are liked by him. Passive:

I make tea. Active:

Passive: Tea is made by me.

She invites me. Active:

Passive: I am invited by her.

Active: Atif does not tell me.

Passive: I am not told by Atif.

Does he post the letter? Active:

Passive: Is the letter posted by him?

Zubair washed the car. Active:

Passive: The car is washed by Zubair.

Active: We did not see tiger.

Passive: A tiger was not seen by us.

Active: Did Atif eat mangoes?

Passive: Were mangoes eaten by Atif?

Active: Aisha bought books.

Passive: Books were bought by Aisha.

Huma washed the clothes. Active:

Passive: Clothes were washed by Huma.

We shall read the newspapers. Active:

Passive: The newspapers will be read by us.

I shall write him a letter. Active:

Passive: A letter will be written him by me.

Active: Anwar will help me.

Passive: I shall be helped by Anwar.

Active: He will not build a house.

Passive: A house will not be built by him.

Active: He is doing my work.

Passive: My work is being done by him.

Active: Who will play cricket?

Passive: By whom will cricket be played?

Active: They are not taking tea.

Passive: Tea is not being taken by them.

Active: Why are you knocking at his door?

Passive: Why is his door being knocked by you?

Active: He is washing dishes.

Passive: Dishes are being washed by him.

Active: She is inviting me.

Passive: I am being invited by her.

Active: I was writing a letter.

Passive: A letter was being written by me.

Active: She was taking tea.

Passive: Tea was being taken by her.

Active: We were playing cricket.

Passive: Cricket was being played by us.

Active: Atif was not eating apples.

Passive: Apples were not being eaten by Atif.

Active: Were he telling a lie?

Passive: Was a lie being told by him?

Active: He had eaten rice.

Passive: Rice had been eaten by him.

Active: Akbar had taken tea.

Passive: Tea had been taken by Akbar.

Active: I have helped Atif.

Passive: Atif has been helped by me.

Active: Umar had not shut the door.

Passive: The door had not been shut by Umar.

How had he started the car? Active:

Passive: How had the car been started by him?

I had told him. Active:

Passive: He had been told by me.

Akbar had taken tea. Active:

Pass 've: Tea had been taken by Akbar.

Aisha had made food. Active:

Passive: Food had been made by Aisha.

We had not done our work. Active:

Passive: Our work had not been done by us.

Why had you beaten him? Active:

Passive: Why had he been beaten by you?

I shall have bought apples. Active:

Passive: Apples will have been bought by me.

Active: He will have taken tea.

Passive: Tea will have been taken by him.

They will have finished work. Active:

Work will have been finished by them. Passive:

We shall not have played cricket. Active:

Passive: Cricket will not have been played by us.

Will she have cleaned the table? Active:

Passive: Will the table have been cleaned by her?

Adeen learns his lesson. Active:

Passive: Lesson is learnt by Adeen.

We love Pakistan. Active:

Passive: Pakistan is loved by us.

Adeen bought a pen. Active:

Passive: A pen was bought by Adeen.

Active: He is washing clothes.

Passive: Clothes are being washed by him.

Active: We were doing sums.

passive: Sums were being done by us.

Active: I has eaten rice.

Passive: Rice has been eaten by me.

Active: Aquel has broken a glass.

Passive: A glass has been broken by Aqeel.

Active: The teacher will teach us the lesson.

Passive: The lesson will be taught us by the teacher.

Active: She will be doing my work.

Passive: My work will be being done by her.

Active: She will have helped me.

Passive: I shall have been helped by her.

Active: I am doing his work.

Passive: His work is being done by me.

Active: He helps me.

Passive: I am helped by him.

Active: She took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by her.

Active: Akbar drives the car.

Passive: The car is driven by Akbar.

Active: We have won the match.

Passive: The match has been done by us.

Active: She will make cake.

Passive: Cake will be made by her.

Active: I had written a letter.

Passive: A letter had been written by me.

Active: I beat him.

Passive: He was beaten by me.

Active: He will be repairing T.V.

Passive: T.V. will be being repaired by him.

Active: They inform us.

Passive: We are informed by them.

Active: All the boys like him.

Passive: He is liked by all the boys.

Active: Mr. Bilal taught us.

Passive: We were taught by Mr. Bilal

Active: A dog has bitten the boys.

Passive: The boys have been bitten by a dog.

Active: She eats mangoes.

Passive: Mangoes are eaten by her.

Active: Atif made century.

Passive: Century was made by Atif.

Active: They do not help us.

Passive: We are not helped by them.

Active: Do you like mangoes?

Passive: Are mangoes liked by you?

Active: Why does he tell her?

Passive: Why is she told by him?

Active: He has sold his house.

Passive: His house has been sold by him.

Active: He took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by him.

Active: Who stole my pen?

Passive: By whom my pen was stolen?

Active: Why did you invite him?

Passive: Why was he invited by you?

Active: They are playing cards.

Passive: Cards are being played by them.

Active: I shall invite her to dinner.

Passive: She will be invited to dinner by me.

Active: Atif was teaching us.

Passive: We were being taught by Atif.

Active: Huma will not do it carefully.

passive: It will not be done carefully by Huma.

Active: He was lighting the fire.

passive: The fire was being lighted by him.

Active: Help him, in this matter.

Passive: He should be helped, in this matter.

Active: Did you ring the bell?

Passive: Was the bell rung by you?

Active: We picked flowers.

Passive: Flowers were picked by us.

Active: Why did the teacher punish us?

Pa sive: Why were we punished by the teacher.

Active: Let him write a letter.

Passive: Let the letter be written by him.

Active: The police arrested him.

Passive: He was arrested by the police.

Active: The flood damaged the crops.

Passive: They crops were damaged by the food.

Active: The peon will ring the bell.

Passive: The bell will be rung by the peon.

Active: He will not do this work.

Passive: This work will not be done by him.

Active: The girls are singing a song.

Passive: A song is being sung by the girls.

Active: Was he driving a bus?

Passive: Was a bus being driven by him?

Active: Who winds the watch?

Passive: By whom the watch is wound?

Active: Let them play cricket.

Passive: Let the cricket be played by them.

Active: Will you light the lamp?

Passive: Will the lamp be lighted by you?

Active: I look after the house.

Passive: The house is looked after by me.

Active: Who teaches English?

Passive: By whom is English taught?

Active: She cannot do this sum.

Passive: This sum cannot be done by her.

Active: Does he say his prayers?

Passive: Are his prayers said by him?

Active: She has done her work.

Passive: Her work has been done by her.

Active: Akbar set up a factory.

Passive: A factory was set up by Akbar.

Active: Do you laugh at me?

Passive: Am I laughed at by you?

Active: Atif married a poor girl.

Passive: A poor girl was married by Atif.

Active: Atif helped me.

Passive: I was helped by Atif.

Active: Who will teach me?

Passive: By whom will I be taught?

Active: Who solved these sum?

Passive: By whom will these sum be solved?

Active: When does he ring the bell?

Passive: When is the bell rung by him?

Active: Where do we play the game?

Passive: Where is the game played by us?

Active: Why was he writing a letter?

Passive: Why was a letter being written by him?

Active: I had told him.

Passive: He had been told by me

Active: He learns his lesson.

passive: His lesson is learnt by him.

Active: We love Pakistan.

Passive: Pakistan is loved by us.

Active: He bought a pen.

Passive: A pen was bought by him.

Active: She was washing clothes.

Passive: Clothes were being washed by her.

Active: They are doing sums.

Passive: Sums are being done by them.

Active: We had eaten rice.

Passive: Rice had been eaten by us.

Active: He had broken a glass.

Passive: A glass had been broken by him.

Active: The teacher will teach us the lesson.

Passive: The lesson will be taught us by the teacher.

Active: He will be doing my work.

Passive: My work will be being done by him.

Acitve: She will have helped me.

Passive: I shall have been helped by her.

Acitve: She is doing her work.

Passive: Her work is being done by her.

Acitve: She helps me.

Passive: I am helped by her.

Acitve: Atif took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by Atif.

Acitve: Manzoor drives the car.

Passive: The car is driven by Manzoor.

Acitve: Our team had won the match.

Passive: The match had been won by our team.

Acitve: Huma will make cake.

Passive: Cake will be made by Huma.

Acitve: Atif had written a letter.

Passive: A letter had been written by Atif.

Acitve: Adeen beat him.

Passive: He was beaten by Adeen.

Acitve: Zubair will be repairing T.V.

Passive: T.V. will be being repaired by Zubair.

Acitve: Usman inform us.

Passive: We are informed by Usman.

Active: All the boys like Amjad.

Passive: Amjad is liked by all the boys.

Active: A dog has bitten him.

Passive: He has been bitten by a dog.

Active: Manzoor made century.

Passive: Century was made by Manzoor.

Active: Does Khurram like mangoes?

Passive: Are mangoes liked by Khurram?

Active: Faisal has sold his house.

Passive: His house has been sold by Faisal.

Active: She took tea.

Passive: Tea was taken by her.

Active: Why did you invite Kiran?

Passive: Why was Kiran invited by you?

Active: I shall invite her to dinner.

Passive: She shall be invited to dinner by me.

Active: Kiran will not do it carefully.

Passive: It will not be done carefully by Kiran.

Active: He was lighting the fire.

Passive: The fire was being lightened by him.

Active: Did you ring the bell?

Passive: Was the bell rung by you?

Acitve: Why did the teacher punish us?

Passive: Why were we punished by the teacher?

Acitve: The police arrested him.

Passive: He was arrested by the police.

Acitve: The peon will ring the bell.

Passive: The bell will be rung by the peon.

Acitve: The girls were singing a song.

Passive: A song was being sung by the girls.

Active: Is he driving a bus?

Passive: Is a bus being driven by him?

Active: Let us play cricket.

Passive: Let the cricket be played by us.

Active: he looked after the house.

Passive: The house was looked after by him.

Active: He cannot do this sum.

Passive: This sum cannot be done by him.

Active: I wind the clock.

Passive: The clock was wound by me.

Active: I lend him my camera.

Passive: He is lent my camera by me.

Active: Atif married a poor girl.

Passive: A poor girl was married by Atif.

Active: Who will teach us?

Passive: By whom will we be taught?

Active: When does he ring the bell?

Passive: When is the bell rung by him?

Active: Why is he writing a letter?

Passive: Why is a letter being written by him?

Active: Mr. Khurram taught us.

Passive: We were taught by Mr. Khurram

Active: She eats mangoes.

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Passive: Mangoes are eaten by her.

Active: They do not help us.

Passive: We are not helped by them.

Active: Why does he tell her?

Passive: Why is she told by him?

Active: She knits sweaters.

Passive: Sweaters are knitted by her.

Active: Who stole my pen?

Passive: By whom was my pen stolen?

Active: They were playing cards.

Passive: Cards were being played by them.

Active: He is teaching us.

Passive: We are being taught by him.

Active: I do not waste my time.

Passive: My time is not wasted by me.

Active: He solved this matter.

Passive: This matter was solved by him.

Acitve: We pick the flowers.

Passive: Flowers are picked by us.

Acitve: Let him write the letter.

Passive: Let the letter be written by him.

Acitve: The flood damaged the crops.

Passive: The crops were damaged by the flood.

Acitve: He will not do this work.

Passive: This work will not be done by him.

Acitve: He has sold all the mangoes.

Passive: All the mangoes have been sold by him.

Active: Will you switch on the lamp?

Passive: Will the lamp be switched on by you?

Active: Who teaches Urdu?

Passive: By whom is Urdu taught?

Active: Do you say your prayers?

Passive: Are your prayers said by you?

Active: Faisal sets up a factory.

Passive: A factory is set up by Faisal.

Active: Do you laugh at me?

Passive: Am I laghed at by you?

Active: I helped Huma.

Passive: Huma was helped by me.

Active: Who solved the sum?

Passive: By whom was the sum solved?

Active: Where do they play the game?

Passive: Where is the game played by them?

Active: I have told him.

Passive: He has been told by me.

Active: I drink milk.

Passive: Milk is drunk by me.

Active: We take exercise early in the morning.

Passive: Exercise is taken by us early in the morning.

Active: He does not like these shoes.

Passive: These shoes are not liked by him.

Active: We do not waste our time.

Passive: Our time is not wasted by us.

Active: Who rang the bell?

Passive: By whom was the bell rung?

Active: Good children always speak the truth.

Passive: The truth is always spoken by good children.

Active: Atif often deceives him.

Passive: He is often deceived by Atif.

Active: Atif obeys his parents.

Passive: His parents is obeyed by Atif.

Active: Does she knows your name?

Passive: Is your name known by her?

Active: Everybody can do everything.

Passive: Everything can be done by everybody.

Active: Bilal was speaking truth.

Passive: Truth was being spoken by Bilal.

Active: Akhtar was doing his work.

Passive: His work was being done by Akhtar.

Active: Who was calling you?

Passive: By whom were you being called?

Active: What was biting you?

Passive: What were you being bitten?

Active: He will take tea tomorrow.

Passive: Tea will be taken by him tomorrow.

Active: She was not taking meal.

Passive: Meal was not being taken by her.

Active: The baby was asking for milk.

Passive: Milk was being asked for by the baby.

Active: We shall learn our lesson by heart.

Passive: Our lesson will be learnt by heart by us.

Active: You had ruined me.

Passive: I had been ruined by you.

Active: God will help is.

Passive: We shall be helped by God.

Active: He knocks at the door.

Passive: The door is knocked at by him.

Active: I do not befool Sobia.

Passive: Sobia is not befooled by me.

Direct & Indirect Narration

Narratio: کی چیز کے تذکر سے پایان کو کہتے ہیں۔اس کی دواقعام ہیں۔	on
Indirect Narration -2 Direct Narration	
المحاص كم منه سے فكلے ہوئے الفاظ مو بہود ہراد ينا Direct Narration كبلاتا	(1)
ہے۔ کی مخص کے منہ سے نکلے ہوئے الفاظ کا مفہوم اپنے الفاظ میں بیان کرنا Indirect	(2)
ーニー Narration	
e.g. Direct:- He said to me, "I want new clothes." Indirect:- He told me that he wanted new clothes.	
انیس : - کی مخض کے بیان کوائیس : - کس مخض کے بیان کوائیس	(1)
بی بیان کرنے کے لئے ہم Inverted Commas استعال کرتے ہیں۔	الفاظ!
Inverted :- الياصد بو Reporting Speech	(2)
Comi ے باہر لکھا جاتا ہے اے Reporting speech کہتے ہیں۔جیبا کہاوپروالی	mas
ی Reporting speech ا said to him	مثال:
Reported Speech - جله یا نقره کاوه حصه جو Inverted	(3)
1 (1 - + = 1 Department annual 1 - half & Common	

(3) Reported Speech جملہ یا تھروکا وہ تھے۔ Reported Speech کے بیں جیسا کہاویر Commas کے بیں جیسا کہاویر Reported speech کے Reported speech کے Reported speech کے Direct speech کی کہتے ہیں۔

Inverted Commas -: Reporting Verb ہے باہروالے (4) کو اللہ کا کہ استعال ہونے والے Verb کوہم (5) عنال ہونے والے Reporting Verb کوہم (4)

Inverted Commas -: Reported Verb شر کے جانے (5) Reported verb کو Reported verb کو الے الے جانے دالے حصد میں استعال ہونے والے والے verb کو Reported verb کو جیں۔ مثلاً want

أوث: Inverted Commas كاندراور بابر والے صفى كو لمانے كے لئے Direct () Commas كاندراور بابر والے صفى كو لمانے كے لئے Speech () Comma كے بعد speech

يكييس-

Direct Narration کی Indirect Narration یس تبدیلی: _

Indirect _ Direct میں تبدیلی کرتے وقت تین قتم کی تبدیلیاں کی جاتی ہیں۔

(ایم ضائر شی تبریلی) Change in Pronouns (1

(2) Change in Tneses (نانش تبریل)

(3) Change in Words (الفاظ ش تبديلي)

(1) Change in Pronouns (اسم صَائر مِين تبديلي):_

Inverted Commas (1) کے اندراگر Inverted Commas کی اور اللہ اور (subject) کے مطابق (subject) کے مطابق تبدیل کریں گے۔ e.g۔ تبدیل کریں گے۔ e.g

Direct:- He says to me, "It is my book."
Indirect:- He says to me that it is his book.

(2) Inverted Commas کے اندروالے , (you, your (yours) کو باہروالے حصے کے مفعول کے مطابق تبدیل کریں۔ مثلاً

Direct:- I said to her, "You can't help me."
Indirect:- I told her that she could not help me.

(3) ان کے علاور کسی جگی جگہ شے یا نام میں تبدیلی نہیں کی جاتی۔

(4) Third Person کے پروناؤن کوئیس برلتے۔ مزید آسانی کے لئے آپ اس ٹیبل سے مدد لے بحتے ہیں۔

1	2	3
	My (Mine)	Me
We	Our (Ours)	Us
You	Your (Yours)	You
He -	His	Him
She	Her (Hers)	Her
It	Its	It
They	Their (Theirs)	Them

Direct:- Saqib said to me, "I am doing work."
 Indirect:- Saqib told me that he was doing work.

Direct:- Saqib said to her, "I am not teasing you."

Indirect:- Saqib told her that he was not teasing her.

Direct:- They said to me, "We have done your work."

Indirect:- They told me that they had done my work.

مندرجہ بالامثالوں میں۔مثال نمبر 1 میں اکو فاعل (Amjad) کے لحاظ ہے he میں مندرجہ بالامثالوں میں۔مثال نمبر 2 میں اکو فاعل (Zafar) کے مطابق he تبدیل کیا گیا۔مثال نمبر 2 میں اکو فاعل (Zafar) کے مطابق your میں اور Your میں اور they کی مطابق we میں اور they کے مطابق my مطابق my میں تبدیل کیا گیا ہے۔

کو مفعول (me) کے مطابق my میں تبدیل کیا گیا ہے۔

نوٹ: Commas کے اندر موجود Pronouns کی جو بھی حالت استعال ہو اس کو حصابی مندرجہ بالاٹیبل کے ای استعال یا مفعول کے مطابق مندرجہ بالاٹیبل کے ای کالم بیس سے کھیں۔ مثلاً مثال تمبر 3 میں we کو فاعل کے مطابق تبدیل کرنا تھا اس کو کالم نمبر 1 میں تلاش کر کے they میں تبدیل کردیا گیا۔ تبدیل کردیا گیا اور your کو مفعول کے مطابق کالم نمبر 2 میں ہے دیکھ کر my میں تبدیل کردیا گیا۔

(2) Change in Tenses (زمانہ میں تبدیلی):۔

(1) Inverted Commas ہے باہر والے حصہ میں Present Tense یا Future Tense یا Future Tense میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں آئے گی۔

Direct:- She says to you, "I love you."

Indirect:- She tells you that she loves you.

Direct:- The teacher will say to the boys, "I offer my prayer regularly."

Indirect:- The teacher will tell the boys that he offers his prayer regularly.

(2) اگر Comma ہے باہر والاحصہ میں Past Tense استعال ہوا ہوتو Inverted (2) Commas کے اندروالے حصہ Tense مندرجہ ذیل ٹیبل کے مدوسے تبدیل کریں۔

Present Indefinite Tense	into	Past Indefinite Tense
Present Continuous	into	Past Continuous
Tense		Tense
Present Perfect Tense	into	Past Perfect Tense

Tenses, Active & Passive voice, Direct & Indirect			
Present Perfect	into	Past Perfect Continuous	
Continuous Past Indefinite Tense	into	Past Perfect Tense	
Is, am, (are)	into	was, (were) had been	
Was, were	into	had	
Have, Has Shall, will	into	would	
May Can	into into	might	

Voice Direct & Indi

Direct:- I said to him, "I do my work daily."
Indirect:- I told him that I did my work daily.

Direct:- She said to me, "I am going to college."
Indirect:- She told me that she was going to college.

Direct:- Atif said to Kiran, "I have taken tea." Indirect:- Atif told Kiran that he had taken tea.

Direct:- He said to you, "I have been living here since

2003."

Indirect:- He told you that he had been living there since

2003.

Direct:- She said to Tariq, "They are students."

She told Tariq that they were students.

Direct:- Sadia said to Tariq, "I met you yesterday."

Indirect:- Sadia told Tariq that she had met him the

previous day.

نوث: کا تناتی حقیقت (Universal Truth) یا کسی اسم وغیرہ کے بیان میں Commas

Direct:- He said to me, "The sun rises in the east."

He told me that the sun rises in the east."

(3) Change in Words (الفاظ يس تبديلي): ـ

اگر Commas کے باہر Past Tense استعال ہوا ہوتو Commas کے اندر والے تھے کوتید مل کرتے وقت مختلف الفاظ میں مندرجہ ذیل تبدیلی لا کی جاتی ہے۔

this	becomes	that
today	becomes	that day
yesterday	becomes	the previous day
last night	becomes	the night before
tonight	becomes	that night
tomorrow	becomes	the next day
now	becomes	then
next	becomes	the following
these	becomes	those
here	becomes	there
ago	becomes	before
thus	becomes	so

Present/Future Sentences

Examples

Direct:- I say, "I do not waste my time."

Indirect:- I say that I do not waste my time."

Direct:- Irfan says to me, "I shall go to Karachi." Indirect:- Irfan tells me that he will go to Karachi."

Direct:- The teacher says to me, "You are very hard

working."

Indirect:- The teacher says to me that I am very hard

working.

Direct - The oldman will say, "You should speak the

truth."

Indirect:- The oldman will say that I should speak the

truth.

Direct:- I say, "He is leaving for Lahore."

Indirect:- I say that he is leaving for Lahore.

Direct:- She will say to me, "I cannot solve this sum."

Indirect:- She will tell me that she cannot solve this sum.

Important Points

اگر Comma کے باہروالے صبی Present یا Future Tense ہوتوا غرر

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 150 والے مصے کے تعل (Verb) میں کوئی تبد کی نبیس آتی۔ الي صورت بين اندروالے جھے كے الفاظ كو بھى تبديل نبيس كرتے۔ (2)ا پے نقرات میں صرف پروٹاؤن کی تبدیلی ہوتی ہوار تو مے کوہٹا کر that لگا دیا جاتا ہے۔

Assertive Sentences

(3)

Examples

She said to her son, "You are only wasting my Dire ct .time these days."

She told her son that he was only wasting her Indirect:time those days.

"Now it is my turn," said he to them, "to sit on Direct:the chair."

He told them that it was then his turn to sit on Indirect:the chair.

"No Usman," said they, "you did not lose the Direct:game, yesterday."

They told Usman that he had not lost the game Indirect:the previous day.

She said to him, "Sir, my brother was ill." Direct:-

Indirect:-She told him respectfully that her brother had been ill.

"Things are not what they seem" said the wise Direct:oldman.

The wise oldman said that things are not what Indirect:they seem.

"The earth," said the teacher, "is round." Direct:-The teacher said that the earth is round. Indirect:-

Imortant Points

السے فقرات میں کوئی بات (صحیح یا غلط نثبت یا منفی ممکن یا ناممکن) بیان کرتے ہیں۔ایسے . فقرات Indirect شن تبدیل کرتے وقت:

your highness, your majesty, your honour, اگر مقعول کو (1) madam, sir وغيره بي الفاظ عن خاطب كيا كيا بموتوبية تم كرك madam, sir ويوبية الفاظ عن الله الله ويوبية المالية ويوبية الفاظ و said الربوتو) مفعول كه بعداستعال كياجاتا ہے۔

(2) اگر Commas كاندروالے تصول كورميان Commas كيابروالے تصول كورميان Commas كيابروالے تصول كو ترير كر ديا جائے تب بھى پہلے Commas كيابر والا حصہ اور پھر اندر والے حصول كو المالية بيل كريں۔

(3) اگر کوئی بات بتائی جاری ہے ق said کی جگہ پر toالگائیں جبکہ ot کوحذف کردیں۔

(4) کی بات مقیقت (Universal Truth) کے tense کوتبدیل نہیں کیاجاتا۔

(5) اس فتم كفقرات بيس اگر said كوتبديل نه بحى كياجائية كوئى حرج نبيس-

Imperative Sentences

Examples

Direct:- The master said to his servant, "Polish my shoes."

Indirect:- The master ordered his servant to polish his shoes.

Direct:- The boy said to the teacher, "Sir, grant me leave for one day."

Indirect:- The boy requested the teacher respectfully to grant him leave for one day.

Direct:- The teacher said to the boy, "Don't tell a lie."

Indirect:- The teacher forbade the boy to tell a lie.

Direct:- He said to his friend, "Good-bye." Indirect:- He bade good-bye to his friend.

Direct:- He said to his servant, "Get out of the room."
Indirect:- He ordered his servant to get out of the room.

Direct:- The teacher said to his pupils, "Work hard."

Indirect:- The teacher advised his pupils to work hard.

با در کھنے کی با تیں حکم التا انصبے میں بات بات ہے

اليے فقرات ميں حكم التجا 'نفيحت وغيره پائي جاتی ہے۔ان کو Indirect ميں تبديل كرتے

Tenses, Active & Passive Voice, Direct & Indirect 152 فقرے میں تھم کے لئے Said کی جگہ یہ Ordered استعال کریں۔ (1)نفیحت کے لئے Advised استعال کریں۔ (2)التحاك كے Begged استعال كريں۔ (3)منع کرنے"کے لئے Forbade استمال کریں گے۔ (4)فقرے میں کی چیز سے نع کیا گیا ہوتو forbade to Lordered not to استعمال (5)کری اورthatندگائی تجویز والے فقرات میں suggested یا proposed استنمال ہوتا ہے اور اندر (6)والےverb سے پہلے should ستعال ہوتا ہے جبکہ that فاعل سے پہلے آتا ہے۔ Interrogative Sentences Examples Javaid said to Rizwan, "Have you finished your Direct:work?" Javaid asked Rizwan if he had finished his Indirect work. I said to my brother, "Where are you going?" Direct:-I asked my brother where he was going. Indirect He said to me. "Do you have a pen?" Direct: Indirect:-He asked me if I had a pen. The oldman said to the lady, "Will you marry Direct!me?" The oldman asked the lady if she would marry Indirecthim. The father said to Sobia, "Who is knocking at Trectthe door?" The father asked Sobia who was knocking at ndirectthe door. Adeen said to Atif, "Where were you Direct .yesterday?" Adeen inquired Atif where he had been the Indirect:previous day.

Important Points

موال فقرات Indirect بائے دائت:

Inquire(s) LAsk(s) ∫ Say(s) Inquired LAsked ∫ said (1)

شتد ل كروماها تات

That

فقرے كة خيل"؟" يسلى لكا يامار (3)

Is, Are, Am, Was, Were, Will, Shall, はじょんとう Can, May, Should, Could وغيره بوتو ان كوفاعل كے بعد استعال كيا جاتا ہے اور اين

یاں ۔ Whether اقامل کے پہلے استعال کیا جاتا ہے۔ (5) فقر ے کے شروع کی Did, Does اور آئیس کھل طور پر فتح کر دیا جا ہے۔ obe فيروح كروى _

How, Whom, Whose, What, When, バルセックニーア Where, Why, Who وغيرواستعال بول توان سے پہلے Whether استعال ميں كيا Could وغیر و کوفائل اور Verb کے درمیان استعال کریں جبکہ Do, Did, Does کوفتم کر ے اسلی میل (Verb) استعال کریں۔

Optative Sentences

Examples

Father said to Atif, "May God bless you with a Direct:son!"

Father prayed for Atif that God might bless him Indirect:with a son.

Mother said to me, "May you live long!" Direct:-

Mother prayed (for me) that I might live long. Indirect:-

They said, "May we sin the match!" Direct:-

They prayed that they might win the match. Indirect:-

We said, "Would that we were soldiers!" Direct:-

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We wished that we had been soldiers. Indirect:-

The old lady said, "Would that I were young!" Direct:-The old lady wished that she had been young. Indirect:-

Mother said, "May you succeed, Sobia!" Direct:-

Mother prayed for Sobia that she might Indirect:succeed.

Important Points

اليے نقرات ميں تمنايا دعا كا ظہار ہوتا ہے ان كو Indirect ميں تبديل كرتے وقت: Wished Prayed و Wished Prayed شي اور (Say(s) الشي اور Pray(s) و Wish(es) (1) میں بدل دیا جاتا ہے۔

> اس کے بعد that استعال کیا جاتا ہے۔ (2)

May کوفاعل کے بعد باہروالے Verb کے لحاظ سے Might May ش تبدیل کیا (3)

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(4)

دعائيفقرات مين"!" كوفتم كرك صرف": "والاجاتاب.
خوابش والفقرات مين would that كوبالكل فتم كردياجاتاب صرف wished (5)

کے بعد that استعال ہوتا ہے۔

Exclamatory Sentences

Examples

The boys said, "Hurrah! we have won the Direct:match."

Indirect:-The boy exclaimed with the joy that they had won the match.

Direct:-The oldman said, "Alas! I am undone."

Indirect:-The oldman exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.

Direct:-The boy said, "what a pretty flower it is!"

Indirect:-The boy exclaimed in a great surprise that it was very pretty flower.

Direct:-They said, "How foolish this girl is!" Indirect:- They exclaimed with wonder that the girl was very foolish.

Direct:- Aslam said, "How sweet these mangoes, are!"

Indirect:- Aslam exclaimed joyfully that those mangoes

were very sweet.

Direct:- Umer said, "Father has come."

Indirect:- Umer exclaimed with joy that father had come.

Important Points

Exclamatory فقرات کی نوری یا اجا تک جذبے کا اظہار کرتے ہیں۔ بیجد بے خوشی یا خوف اور رہے وغیرہ کے ہو سکتے ہیں۔ یا خوف اور رہے وغیرہ کے ہو سکتے ہیں۔

ان فقرات کے Indirect ہے تیریل کرتے وقت مندرجہ ذیل باتوں کا خیال رکھاجاتا ہے۔

(1) مدائية فقرات مين inverted commas ہے باہر والے حصہ کا (great) Verb یا Verb یا (great) کی فقرات میں great) surprise said in

(2) ایسے فقرات کے how, what کو verb ہدل کر پہلے بیانیہ فقرہ بنا کیں پھراہے indirect میں بدلیں۔

(3) اگر Exclamatory Sentence فوتی کا اظہار کرتا ہے تو Exclaim(s/ed) یا الترتیب (3) Exclaim(s/ed) with sorrow یا بالترتیب (4) Exclaim(s/ed) with sorrow یا بالترتیب (5) Exclaim(s/ed) sorrow fully یس تبدیل کردیا جاتا ہے۔

(4) Commas والے حصہ میں موجود Aha, Alas اور Hurrah وغیرہ جیسے الفاظ ختم کردیئے جاتے ہیں اور اوپر والے الفاظ Indirect میں آجاتے ہیں۔

Sentences Of "Let"

Examples

Direct:- Sobia said, "Let me go."
Indirect:- Sobia requested to let her go. OR

Sobia requested that she should be allowed to go.

Direct:- Tariq said, "Sohail, let's move."

Indirect:- Tariq proposed Sohail to move. OR

Tariq said to Sohail that they should move.

Direct:- Sobia said to me, "Let him do work."

Indirect:- Sobia proposed me to let him do work.

Direct:- "Brother," said Faisal, "Let us take food."

Indirect:- Faisal said to his brother that they should take

food.

Direct:- "I shall not let you do anything wrong." said Atif.

Indirect:- Atif said that he would not let him do anything

wrong.

Important Points

(1) دراصل let کہم دومعنوں میں زیادہ تر استعال کرتے ہیں ایک کواجازت کے معنوں میں ا اوردوسرا تجویز کے معنوں میں مثلاً

Let us go now.

Let us study.

Let me go.

Let him work.

۱ دَابِ بیں۔ آ دُاب روصیں۔

مجھے جانے دو۔ مجھے جانے دو۔

اے کام کرنے دو۔

(a) اگر let تجویز کے معنوں میں استعال ہوتو پہلے ھے میں propose یا suggest استعال کرتے ہیں۔ باقی استعال کرتے ہیں۔ باقی استعال کرتے ہیں۔ باقی تبدیلیاں اصول کے مطابق کریں۔

(b) اگر let اجازت کے معنوں میں استوال : یو پہلے جھے میں request اور دوسرے جھے میں یا تو to کے بعد let استعال کریں یا پھر should be کے بعد نظل کی تیسر کی فارم استعال کریں۔

Some More Solved Examples

Dir: I said, "I go to school daily."

Ind: I said that I went to school daily.

Dir: I said, "I shall go there."

I said that I would go there. Ind:

He said, "The sun rises in the East." Dir:

He said that the Sun rises in the East. Ind:

He said, "I am ill." Dir:

He said that he was ill. Ind:

Nabeal said to me, "Where are you going?" Dir:

Nabeal asked me where I was going. Ind:

Laika said, "I am too ill to speak now." Dir:

Laika said that she was too ill to speak then. Ind:

Zafar said, "I came here yesterday." Dir:

Zafar told that he had gone there the previous day. Ind:

He said, "This book is mine." Dir:

He told that that book was his. Ind:

He said to me, "Thank you." Dir:

He thanked me. Ind:

He said to her, "Do you like this picture?" Dir:

He asked her if she liked that picture. Ind:

Rabia said to me, "Did you see my sister?" Dir:

Rabia asked me if I had seen her sister. Ind:

He said to the teacher, "Sir, may I come in?" Dir:

He asked the teacher respectfully if he might come in. Ind:

She said, "Who are you?" Dir:

She asked who he was. Ind:

The teacher said to the students, "Show me your home Dir:

task."

The teacher ordered the students to show him their Ind:

home task.

I said to him, "Am I wrong?" Dir:

I asked him if I was wrong. Ind:

The officer said to servant, "Bring a glass of water." Dir:

The officer ordered the servant to bring a glass of Ind: water.

The father said to his daughter, "Give up the company of Dir: bad girls."

The father advised his daughter to give up the Ind: company of bad girls.

The doctor said to the patient, "How are you now?" Dir:

The doctor asked the petient How he was then? Ind:

Dir: The officer said to clerk, "Get out from the office."

Ind: The officer ordered the clerk to get out from the office.

The General said to his soldiers, "March on, Victory is Dir: ours.

The General commanded his soldiers to march on and Ind: assured them that victory was theirs.

Dir: I said to my sister, "Please bring a glass of water."

I requested my sister to bring a glass of water. Ind:

Dir: My father said to my brother, "Do not smoke."

My father forbade my brother to smoke. Ind:

He said, "Let us go out for a walk." Dir:

He proposed that they should go out for a walk. Ind:

Dir: He said, "Let me go there."

He said that he might be allowed to go there. Ind:

Dir: He said, "Do it."

Ind: He orderd to do it.

Dir: I said to you, "Give me your book."

I requested you to give me your book. Ind:

He said, "Let him try so hard, he cannot succeed." Dir:

Ind: He said that he could not succeed however hard he might try.

Dir: He said to the servant, "Have you done this work?"

Ind: He enquired from the servant if he had done that work.

Dir: Azeem will say, "Robert has come."

Ind: Azeem will say that Robart has come.

Dir: I said, "The train arrived late."

Ind: I said that the train had arrived late.

Dir: Rani says to him, "You are clever."

Ind: Rani tells him that he is clever.

Dir: I said to Mujahid, "Where will you stay?"

Ind: I asked Mujahid where he would stay.

Dir: I said to her, "Do you want this pen?"

Ind: I asked her if she wanted that pen.

Dir: The captain said about you, "He is certainly one of our best players."

Ind: The captain told about you that you were certainly one of their best players.

Dir: Habib said, "May he live long!"

Ind: Habib wished that he might live long.

Dir: I said, "May his soul rest in peace!"

Ind: I prayed that his soul might rest in peace.

Dir: She said, "Alas! I am ruined."

Ind: She exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined.

Dir: He said, "Alas! how foolish I have been!"

Ind: He confessed with regret that he had been very foolish.

Dir: He said, "Hurrah! we have won the match."

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Ind: He exclaimed joyfully that they had won the match.

Dir: Boys said, "Hurrah! Our examinations have finished."

Ind: Boys exclaimed with joy that their examinations had finished.

Dir: Ateeq said, "How charming the scenery is!"

Ind: Ateeq exclaimed with joy that scenery was very charming.

Dir: Shazia "Hurrah! I stand first in the class."

Ind: Shazia exclaimed joyfully that she stood first in the class.

Dir: He said, "No, it is not my fault."

Ind: He denied that it was not his fault.

Dir: He said to me, "Do you know him?" I replied, "No."

Ind: He asked me if I knew him. I replied that I did not.

Dir: He said to me, "Rest assured I will stand by you."

Ind: He assured me that he would stand by me.

Dir: He said, "Hello! are you here?"

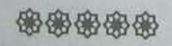
Ind: He was surprised to see him there.

Dir: Amir said, "Hello! Do you live here"?!

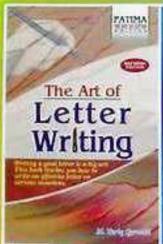
Ind: Amir was surprised to see that he lived there.

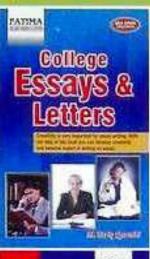
Dir: Adeel said to his sister, "Where are you going?"

Ind: Adeel asked his sister where she was going.



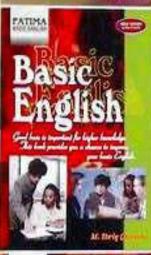
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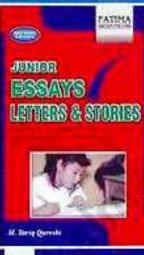


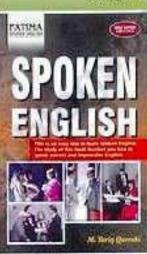






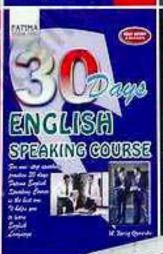




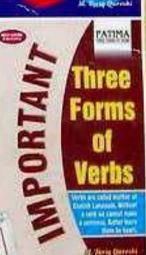














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